

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:  
Temp. 54-61. Tomorrow variable.  
Yesterday's temp. 54-61. 15-25.  
LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 54-61. Tomorrow  
variable. Yesterday's temp. 54-61. 15-25.  
CHANNEL: Moderate. BONE: Rain. Temp. 54-61.  
TODAY: NEW YORK: Fair. Temp. 54-61. 15-25.  
Yesterday's temp. 54-61.

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 28,601

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PARIS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1974

Established 1837

## Pakistan Revises Toll Estimate in Quake to 4,700

PATAN, Pakistan, Dec. 30 (AP)—The earthquake that killed an estimated 4,700 persons and injured about 15,000 in nine villages, rescue officials said today. They said the final casualty toll could be even higher when reports arrive from isolated regions north of here.

The villages were clustered about this community in the Karakoram Mountains, about 200 miles north of the Pakistani capital of Islamabad. The earthquake struck Saturday evening and tremors followed intermittently for 24 hours. First word of the disaster was brought out by runners.

The earthquake almost destroyed this village of 10,000, leaving hardly a home intact. Senior army officers taking part in rescue operations estimated that 500 inhabitants of Patan were dead and 2,000 injured.

Army rescue teams have been working around the clock, treating the injured, pulling bodies from the wreckage and mounting a helicopter airlift. Two field hospitals have been set up.

Because of the widespread damage to homes, many persons

have been sleeping in the open in temperatures that drop to near freezing at night.

Efforts to bring in more blankets and tents have been hampered because the Karakoram highway has been damaged along a 70-mile stretch.

A doctor, Ajai Hassan, who was in Patan when the earthquake occurred said:

"It was so strong it felt as if the mountains were going to shatter."

He said that his field hospital had treated about 500 persons and that the number was increasing as more and more persons from outlying regions came to the village with injured.

To obtain a clearer picture of the casualties and damage, the army has sent messengers on foot to isolated valleys to gather information. Persons living in the valleys have been told to take their injured to specific landing sites so they can be air-lifted for treatment.

Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto will come to Patan tomorrow on a tour of inspection. He has announced a relief fund of 1 million rupees (\$100,000).

### Seen as Setback for Kremlin

## Brezhnev Calls Off Visit to Middle East

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (NYT)—Leonid Brezhnev has indefinitely postponed his visits to Egypt, Syria and Iraq next month, it was officially announced today.

No immediate explanation was made here for the indefinite postponement, which amounts to cancellation in diplomatic terms, although several theories are advanced.

Seen at face value, it appeared that the Kremlin had accepted a setback in its new efforts to enhance the Soviet position in the Middle East and some Western diplomats here suggested that the unexpected postponement might signal new difficulties in Moscow's relations with Cairo.

However, this was challenged by a joint Soviet-Egyptian statement released here late tonight marking the windup of a hasty three-day visit to Moscow by the Egyptian foreign minister and war minister.

The statement stressed the firm friendship between the two countries and reassured their joint pledge made here July 21 two months ago to work for a resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East "at an early date," with Palestinian participation.

In issuing the initial announcement, the official press agency "did not explain why the Soviet Communist party leader's visit, which had been given great attention here, was put off little more than two weeks before it was to have begun."

There was some initial speculation here that ill health of Mr. Brezhnev might have caused the postponement. But this seemed rather unlikely, since the Soviet party chief met with Egyptian ministers yesterday and since Moscow would not have postponed the visit purely on medical grounds so far in advance.

Several Western diplomats also noted that it was not remarkable that Mr. Brezhnev's trips to Syria and Iraq were put off as well, since those visits were considered stopovers added to enhance the Soviet leader's itinerary. If Mr. Brezhnev visited Syria and Iraq while passing up Egypt, he might create new divisions in the region at a time when Moscow has been promoting Arab unity.

The postponement was announced less than two days after Egypt's Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy and newly appointed War Minister Mohammed Abdel-Ghany Gamasy suddenly appeared here for talks, catching even some Egyptian diplomats by surprise.

Their arrival was thought by Western diplomats to be connected to an undisclosed urgent message that Mr. Brezhnev sent President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on Thursday.

Yesterday, Mr. Fahmy and Gen.

Gamasy were received by Mr. Brezhnev for brief private talks, at which the postponement of the summit trip now appears to have been discussed.

This evening, a number of Western and other diplomats concluded that they still had no firm reading on why the trip was shelved. Egyptian diplomats could not be reached for comment.

In Cairo, Egyptian officials

declined all comment on the postponement. United Press International reported.

According to one theory advanced in Western diplomatic quarters here, Moscow put off Mr. Brezhnev's trip because it was unable to have a voice in a settlement.

The Kremlin is understood to be upset that Mr. Sadat has recently wavered between the Soviet call for a new stage of

Brezhnev's visit was announced in October.

The Soviet Union has pushed Egypt to channel its negotiating efforts through the Geneva forum, where Moscow would best be able to have a voice in a settlement.

The Kremlin is understood to be upset that Mr. Sadat has recently wavered between the Soviet call for a new stage of

the Geneva conference and the step-by-step generally bilateral negotiations toward a settlement advocated by the United States through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Last July, Moscow's 10-day scheduled visit here by Mr. Fahmy because of apparent unhappiness with President Sadat's efforts at improving relations with

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Nicaragua Terrorists Free Hostages, Go to Cuba

NICARAGUA, Dec. 30 (AP)—

Terrorists released hostages today whom they had held for 60 hours and then were flown to Cuba with sympathizers freed from Nicaraguan jails.

The Cuban news agency, Prensa Latina said that the group arrived in Havana at 3:15 p.m. The Roman Catholic archbishop of Managua was with them to guarantee their safety.

Nicaraguan government reports said that there were 12 or 13

terrorists aboard the plane and 14 sympathizers. A National Guard officer at Managua airport said that the Mexican and Spanish ambassadors to Nicaragua and the papal nuncio in Managua also accompanied the terrorists to Cuba.

The flight occurred only a couple of hours after the broadsheet of the terrorists' demand that points be met before noon or they would begin shooting a hostage every 12 hours. The

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Venezuela and Cuba Agree To Resume Relations, Trade

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Venezuela re-established diplomatic relations with Cuba yesterday, becoming the 11th country in the Western Hemisphere to recognize the Fidel Castro regime.

The agreement was reached with an exchange of notes in New York between UN Ambassadors Simon Alberto Consalvi of Venezuela and Ricardo Alarcón de Quesada of Cuba. The Venezuelan Consulate announced.

A communiqué issued after the signing ceremony said that relations will be resumed "in accordance with the unbreakable friendship... and mutual respect toward each other."

The communiqué said that the two countries will also resume trade relations and will exchange ambassadors at the "most convenient date."

Venezuela broke relations after a 1964 Organization of American States resolution called for an

economic and diplomatic boycott of Cuba.

Last month, Colombia and Costa Rica declared that Cuba no longer presented the threat of revolution to the Americas that it did a decade ago. They called a meeting of OAS foreign ministers in Ecuador to consider lifting the sanctions.

The 12-3 vote with six abstentions fell two votes short of the two-thirds majority needed but it did not prevent individual governments from restoring relations with Cuba.

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**Ford Pocket Veto Rejects Two Bills**

VALE, Colo., Dec. 30 (AP)—President Ford announced today that he was using his pocket-veto power to reject controversial bills that would regulate strip-mining and require shipment of 20 percent of imported oil in American-flag tankers immediately and 30 percent as of July 1, 1977.

The President said that the tanker bill would harm this nation's economy by increasing the cost of oil and would harm U.S. foreign relations and trade.

He said the strip-mining regulatory bill "would have an adverse impact on our domestic coal production."

Their arrival was thought by Western diplomats to be connected to an undisclosed urgent message that Mr. Brezhnev sent President Anwar Sadat of Egypt on Thursday.

Yesterday, Mr. Fahmy and Gen.

Gamasy were received by Mr. Brezhnev for brief private talks, at which the postponement of the summit trip now appears to have been discussed.

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In Cairo, Egyptian officials

## Paintings Worth \$1 Million Taken From Home of American in Paris

PARIS, Dec. 30 (IHT)—A collection of 47 paintings valued at \$1 million was reported missing today from the Paris apartment of Jacques Cartier, an American architect and landscape painter.

A Picassos a Corot, a Gaujain, a Dufy, a Toulouse-Lautrec and several paintings by Dubon and Segonzac were among the missing works.

The robbery was discovered Friday night by Mrs. Madeleine Grou, 63, the caretaker of the apartment, police said. They said Mrs. Grou, her wife and son were at the time in Santa Fé, N.M., where they maintain another home.

Police said they are seeking a blond, 38-year-old Yugoslav named Luigi, whom they described as a friend of Mrs. Grou.

They said the Cartier family only spent two or three months of the year in Paris and hired Mrs. Grou as a caretaker, giving her permission to receive guests so she would not feel lonely.

Mrs. Grou said Luigi whom she met three months ago had told her Friday: "Go do your shopping, and when you come back we'll go out to dinner. But before that you'll find a nice surprise."

She returned to find the canvases neatly removed from their frames throughout the six-room apartment. Also missing were Luigi, some suitcases and several sculptures. They said the thief might have had accomplices.

Also gone was Mrs. Grou's last salary of 1,500 francs (\$35). police said. In its place was a bouquet of flowers.

She returned to find the canvases neatly removed from their frames throughout the six-room apartment. Also missing were Luigi, some suitcases and several sculptures. They said the thief might have had accomplices.

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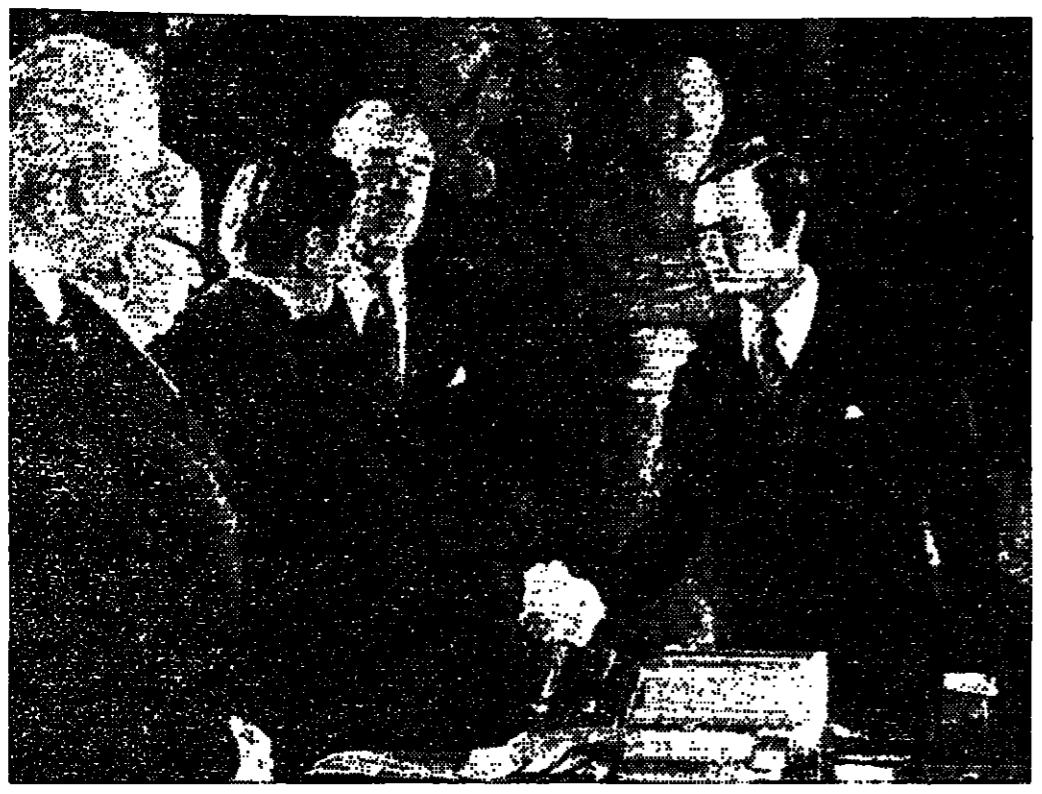
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Associated Press  
END OF A REIGN—The last meeting of Sweden's Council of State headed by King Carl XVI Gustav was held yesterday at the Royal Palace in Stockholm. According to a new law, as of 1975 the Council will be headed by the Prime Minister. From left, Agriculture Minister Svante Lunkqvist, Finance Minister Gunnar Ekland, Prime Minister Olof Palme, Prince Bertil and King Carl XVI Gustav.

## Escape From Debts Is Seen Behind Stonehouse's 'Death'

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Debts drove John Stonehouse, a former cabinet minister, to stage his drowning and start a new life under an assumed name in Australia, authorities here said.

Today two government agencies disclosed that they are looking into the affairs of the Labor party member of Parliament. Detectives are checking the books of several of Mr. Stonehouse's companies. Inspectors from the Department of Trade, with wider powers to question witnesses and examine records, are examining a bank and other concerns.

Since he vanished from a Miami Beach hotel Nov. 29, he has inspired a rash of theories. He was linked to gangsters, Czechoslovak intelligence and the Central Intelligence Agency. But the proximate explanation of money woes is now accepted by knowledgeable sources here as his motive.

### Message to Wilson

After his unmasking by the police in Melbourne, Mr. Stonehouse sent a telegram to Prime Minister Harold Wilson in which he said that he had run away because of "incredible pressures being put on me, particularly in my business activities and various attempts at blackmail."

The word "blackmail" was taken to be a description of his creditors' efforts to collect debts. Mrs. Sheila Buckley, his personal secretary, has suggested that "bullying" is more accurate. It fits, she said, his "business enemies" who "tried to take advantage of his position as an MP."

Mr. Stonehouse himself told the press that business associates threatened his political career by demanding that he make good on loans and deals he had undertaken.

The exact size of these debts is not known but investigators have made a preliminary estimate of more than \$500,000. Peter Collar, a former executive in one of the many firms set up by Mr. Stonehouse, has said that the MP is "bound to be declared bankrupt."

Until last summer, Mr. Collar's Global Inex, Mr. Stonehouse's export-import concern, he translates "blackmail" to mean simply that suppliers want to be paid for their goods. He also said Mr. Stonehouse watched on a promise to buy back Mr. Collar's \$11,700 investment in the company.

Mr. Stonehouse had directed Britain's post office, served as minister of posts and telecommunications in an earlier Labor government and was also an unsuccessful entrepreneur. His first

## Reports of Talks With Palestinians Denied by Israel

JERUSALEM, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Israel today denied reports that its officials had secret meetings with representatives of the Palestine Liberation Organization to discuss the prospects of negotiations.

"No such meetings have been taken place in Paris or anywhere else," an official Foreign Ministry communiqué said of reports in Newsweek magazine and the newspaper *Maariv*. The communiqué called reports of the meeting "entirely unfounded." The PLO office in Paris also denied the reports, AP reported.

Meanwhile, news reports here said that Israel has appointed one of its leading atomic scientists to the strategic planning division of the Defense Ministry and plans to name another nuclear scientist as an adviser.

The Jerusalem Post said Prof. Sondi Amiel, a nuclear chemist at Hebrew University and a senior staff member at the Nahal Sorek experimental nuclear research facility, would serve in the office of Yehoshafat Harkabi, assistant in charge for strategic policy.

The Post also said Dr. Yuval Neeman, president of Tel Aviv University and physicist, would be named as a senior adviser to the Defense Ministry.

## Peking Offers Taiwan Holiday Shelling Truce

HONG KONG, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Units of the Chinese Army have been ordered to stop shelling Nationalist Chinese forces across the Formosa Strait during the New Year period, according to the Chinese news agency.

The report yesterday, dated Jan. 1, said that, to enable Chinese compatriots and the Kuomintang forces on Taiwan to "enjoy New Year holidays together with the people of the whole country, the Chinese People's Liberation Army has been ordered to suspend shelling on Jan. 1, 1975, and Jan. 1, 1975, as an expression of solicitude."

## Papadopoulos Is Accused of High Treason

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Five leaders of the 1967 army coup, including ex-dictator George Papadopoulos, were officially charged yesterday with high treason and insurrection.

Under Greek law, insurrection carries the death penalty while high treason is punishable with up to 20 years' imprisonment.

Investigating Magistrate George Votsis went to the nearby island of Kea, where the five men have been exiled since October, and advised them of the charges against them.

They asked and received a delay until Jan. 15 to prepare their trial testimony.

The five on Kea, besides Mr. Papadopoulos, are his two deputy premiers, Stylianos Patakos and Nicholas Makarecos; Ioannis Ladas, a former social welfare minister, and Michael Roufoglou, ex-director of the Greek Central Information Agency.

The accused, all retired army officers, were members of the junta that seized power on April 21, 1967. Mr. Papadopoulos emerged as the leader of the junta.

Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Roufoglou also are under investigation on charges of willful manslaughter for their part in suppressing a student-worker rebellion at the Athens Polytechnic University in November, 1973.

At least 15 persons died and hundreds were injured when police and army tanks crushed the two-day uprising. A week later, Mr. Papadopoulos was overthrown in a coup directed by a junta led by his chief of military police, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis.

That junta stepped down and turned over power to Constantine Caramanlis in July.

## Israel, Cyprus Issues Inflame Anti-U.S. Sentiment in Greece

ATHENS, Dec. 30 (NYT)—The German Jewish Secretary of State of America is making suspicious trips throughout the world for the purpose of destroying Cyprus. Someone should be found to put a violent end to his attempts."

One day recently, Athens newspapers carried this declaration by Bishop Chrysostomos of Piraeus.

In the present mood in Greece and Cyprus, the view of the Greek Orthodox metropolitan caused surprise only by its open invitation to do bodily harm to Henry Kissinger. In less violent, the bishop's sentiments find their echo in cocktail party chatter in Nicosia and Athens and come up easily in conversations between Americans and Greek and Cypriot acquaintances.

Anti-American feeling here has its roots in the belief that the United States was responsible for the military coup in Greece in 1967. That sentiment grew strong under the military junta and weighed heavily on assessments of the Cyprus situation. Now a new element has been added.

Mr. Kissinger serves as a natural focus for Greek feelings—references to his Jewishness are infected into conversations and newspaper articles.

"Kissinger-murder" is the most popular war cry at public demonstrations in Nicosia and Athens.

The gift shops of Nicosia, which in happier times sold stacks of picture postcards, are overstocked in this item now. But they have found a brisk trade in a new series of cartoon postcards.

The cards depict Mr. Kissinger in venomous caricatures, often wearing a Turkish fez, as the butcher of Cyprus, dancing in joy over a bleeding island. Cypriots are urged to mail them to their American relatives.

The most active centers of opposition to an American-Israel alliance are the young Socialist parties of Greece and Cyprus. They have captured the adherence of those who subscribe to the beliefs of the "new left" in the West.

Their leaders—Andreas Papandreou in Greece and Vassilios Lymberopoulos in Cyprus—are the spokesmen for the pro-Palestinian and the anti-American trends, urging support for Arab demands on Israel and the removal of American bases from Greece.

## Touré Re-Elected

DAKAR, Senegal, Dec. 30 (AP)—

—Sékou Touré, President of Guinea since it gained independence in 1958, was re-elected yesterday with 100 per cent of the votes, Radio Conakry said in a broadcast monitored here.

## Britain Seeks Extension of Truce by IRA

### Rees, Clerics Meet; Boy, 17, Is Killed

BELFAST, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Merlyn Rees, the British state secretary in charge of Northern Ireland's administration, met today with leaders of the province's four major churches—Catholic, Church of Ireland, Presbyterian and Methodist—to discuss ways of winning an extension of the Irish Republican Army's holiday cease-fire. The outcome was not disclosed.

The IRA's 11-day cease-fire, due to end in three days, has been the longest period of peace in five years of warfare among Catholics, Protestants and security forces.

The truce was interrupted today when gunmen killed a 17-year-old boy. The youth was shot in the head in a field in a Protestant area five miles north of Belfast, police said. He was the 1,143 person slain in five years.

### Peace Proposals

After secret negotiations with four Protestant churchmen, the IRA had announced the truce, "on the understanding" that it would evoke a positive response from Britain on IRA proposals for a permanent peace.

The IRA proposals were said to include the confinement of the 16,000 British troops to barracks, a British commitment to withdraw them altogether from Northern Ireland and an end to internment—the jailing of suspects without charge.

IRA sources asked that the British immediately release between 100 and 200 detainees from Maze prison, as a token gesture.

Britain's position has been that, before initiating any such move, it needed further indications that the IRA is ready to make peace.

### Dublin Rebels Rioters

DUBLIN, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Ireland's Justice Minister Patrick Cooney today described as "ridiculous" a demand by inmates at the Portlaoise maximum-security prison that prisoners be segregated.

Cooney's position has been that, before initiating any such move, it needed further indications that the IRA is ready to make peace.

### Troops and police firing rubber bullets last night ended a six-hour revolt by 140 prisoners.

One of the demands of the rioters—members of the IRA's Provisional wing—was the removal of eight prisoners who were members of the less militant Official wing of the IRA. Mr. Cooney said: "It is ridiculous for any group of prisoners to seek to dictate where the state shall imprison men convicted of serious offenses."

Records for wettest and warmest were reported in Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands, where the thermometer climbed in Amsterdam to 12 degrees centigrade (53 Fahrenheit) for the warmest day after Christmas in 130 years.

In Brussels, Japanese cherry trees outside the Common Market Executive Commission headquarters are beginning to bloom and bushes are budding. Belgium has not had any winter so far but it has not stopped raining there, as in many other parts of Europe, since the fall.

Weather statistics in the Netherlands show the country went through the wettest autumn in 200 years. The Swedes recorded the wettest autumn and warmest fall in a century, with the first real winter day coming just last Sunday.

Some Norwegian parents bought their children tricycles for Christmas rather than skis and skates because of the rain or warm weather in southern parts of the country, where daffodils, snowdrops and other spring flowers have started to sprout.

In his television interview, Sen. Proxmire urged that Congress establish an independent special prosecutor with subpoena powers "who will prosecute every illegal action" by CIA agents, past or present.

The senator criticized the Ford administration's decision to permit Mr. Colby himself as CIA director to investigate the

### Mrs. Gandhi Sees Aid Duty Of Rich Lands

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (NYT)—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi assailed wealthy nations today, saying that the affluent had an "obligation" to assist poor countries such as India.

"Is it not a new form of arrogance for affluent nations to regard the poorer nations as an improvident species whose numbers are a threat to their own standard of living?" Mrs. Gandhi said in a speech before nearly 600 delegates at an international law conference here.

"The world's resources must be developed to make equitable distribution possible," she said. "An obligation rests on the haves to generate confidence among the have-nots."

Mrs. Gandhi's speech reflected the public stance of Indian officials and newspapers that Western nations are essentially wasteful, acquisitive and consuming too much food at the expense of poorer nations.

Discussing the "obligation" of wealthy nations to the poor, Mrs. Gandhi said: "In order to achieve greater mutual confidence, perhaps a new approach to foreign investments is indicated, in which investments abroad are regarded more as a service to the recipient community than as an enterprise where profits and their repatriation must be secured at all cost."

### Soviet-Indian Trade

NEW DELHI, Dec. 30 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union will supply India with 1 million tons of kerosene and 200,000 tons of diesel oil in 1975, it was announced here today.

The Soviet Deputy Trade Minister, I.T. Grishin, told newsmen that payments would continue to be made in rupees under the 1975 trade protocol. Next year's trade was expected to be a record 7-8 billion rupees (\$800 million), he said.

He said the Soviet Union had supplied India in 1974 with 1 million tons of kerosene and 100,000 tons of diesel oil.

### Bomb in Tehran Car Kills a Police Officer

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (AP)—A police officer was killed and his daughter critically injured today when a bomb exploded in his car, a government spokesman said.

It was the first guerrilla action in several months. The Topanom guerrillas suffered a major setback when about 200 were killed in battles with security units or executed by firing squads.

### Crime Rate Rise Slows in France

PARIS, Dec. 30 (NYT)—The increase in crime in France slowed to 5.24 per cent this year, compared with 14.36 per cent last year, according to a report compiled by the national police's Central Study Service.

For the first time, however, the French statisticians applied an index of seriousness of crimes, so that a minor crime such as passing bad checks would not weigh as heavily in the total as a robbery.

The breakdown shows an increase of 19.22 per cent in major crimes, compared with only 6.57 and 4.92 for lesser crimes and misdemeanors.

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### Italian Bus Crash Kills 5

ALESSANDRIA, Italy, Dec. 30 (AP)—Five persons were killed and 11 were seriously injured today when a bus, taking 30 workers to the funeral service of their employer, crashed with a truck near this north Italian town.



United Press International  
THAT'S ALL THERE IS—Last-minute shoppers for New Year's trees at one Moscow store found only these scrawny ones left. Sign above store entrance says "New Year Bazaar."

Associated Press

As with many other things in the Soviet economy, they are known as "deficit items"—which means that they are hard to get.

The smart shoppers usually line up a source—legal or otherwise—in advance of the holiday.

Environmentalists urged citizens to use only one or two branches of a fir tree to make a "New Year's composition."

"Such bouquets can create a good mood and take the place of a tree in a small apartment," Leningradskaya Pravda quoted a conservationist as saying.

## Warmest Christmas Week in Decades

## Many Russians Unable to 'Spruce Up' Holiday

MOSCOW, Dec. 30 (UPI)—

Moscowites made a last-minute rush on stores today in a search for fir trees for celebration of the New Year. Many were disappointed—finding that the good ones had been sold and only scrawny, stick-like trees were left.

After the 1917 Revolution, Communist authorities switched the official day of merrymaking from Christmas to New Year's. With the change went all the traditional Christmas trappings, including decorated fir trees.

Those who venture into the country to cut down trees themselves risk fines of up to 50 rubles

(\$38.50). Leningradskaya Pravda said that police roadblocks set up to catch poachers netted 2,000 of them in Leningrad this year.

The newspaper said that only 400,000 trees were available in the city of 4.3 million inhabitants.

Environmentalists urged citizens to use only one or two branches of a fir tree to make a "New Year's composition."

"Such bouquets can create a good mood and take the place of a tree in a small apartment," Leningradskaya Pravda quoted a conservationist as saying.

Mr. Shlaudeman has been accused of being an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency in Latin-American parties.

The Venezuelan government, however, has agreed to the nomination. Leaders of President Carlos Andres Perez's party have told reporters, in an attempt to moderate criticism, that the goodwill between two government is more important than the personality or reputation of Mr. Shlaudeman.

Since the fall of Mr. Allende, Socialist government in Chile, bloody military coup last year, the left in

ax-Boost Idea Regarded as Dead.

## Ford Seen Asking Congress for Tax Cut to Spur Economy

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The strongest indication yet at President Ford will ask Congress for a tax cut to stimulate the economy came yesterday when a high administration official conceded that the President's October proposal for a tax boost is dead.

The President has been under pressure from some elements of business and labor, as well as from some members of Congress in both parties, to support a sizable tax cut as an anti-recession weapon.

Mr. Ford has resisted the pressure on the grounds that a too-rapid shift from a policy of fighting inflation to a policy of fighting recession would be tampering in the long-run fight to achieve economic stability.

In an interview last week the President said his "bill" now was more toward fighting recession than fighting inflation.

He declared in October that inflation was the No. 1 economic problem and he asked Congress for a 5-per-cent surtax on mid-

### Kissinger Sees Oil Price Tied to Other Items

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT)—

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was quoted yesterday as saying that the United States would consider tying the price of oil to that of other commodities.

A preliminary condition, he said in a Time magazine interview, would be a cut in the price of oil by the members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

They have sought to "index" their oil prices to go up further as prices of their imports rise, and Mr. Kissinger took issue with this.

The secretary predicted that consumer unity would be achieved in the coming year and "that, together with energetic conservation measures and energetic development of alternative resources, may lead perhaps to a lowering of the oil price... and, at lower price level, we would be prepared to consider indexing" at a consumers' meeting with oil exporters.

### competition for Nurses Rising in U.S.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 30 (AP)—

Hospitals in many areas of the United States are waging recruitment wars with the lure of higher salaries, more benefits and even a furniture for experienced nurses and promising graduates. Hospitals are, in effect, pitting nurses against each other. We are not solving the problem this way. We are just shifting the tribulation," said John Turck of the Hospital Council of the greater Milwaukee area.

There is generally not a nationwide shortage of nurses," said Fowler of the American Nurses Association said in Kansas City. "But there is maldistribution creating shortages in various areas."

#### Rural Shortages

She said nurses, as well as doctors, are in the greatest demand in rural areas. But hospitals in such cities as New York, Boston and San Francisco are high stakes in recruiting nurses.

I know in New York some hospitals rent out whole floors of office buildings and then buy furniture for nurses who want to live there," she said.

Hospitals in Milwaukee are hiring nursing graduates, pay nurses to nurses who live up to units and advertise jobs in newspapers, on radio and television and even on billboards.

But nursing schools throughout the country are turning out more nurses than ever. At the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, for instance, nursing students participate in a lottery to determine who gets to take required classes each semester.

Theina Mandier, a statistician in the nursing association, said a shortage is most apparent in the Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana and other southern states where some units have as few as 40 nurses per 100,000 population.

"Nationally, the average is out 380 nurses per 100,000 population," she said. "The New England states have the highest ratio with 586 for every 100,000."

### Copter Dies at Site of Sri Lanka Crash

COLOMBO, Dec. 30 (AP)—

The crash of the Dutch DC-8 liner into Sri Lanka's Seven Spine Mountain Dec. 4 has claimed its 182nd victim.

The police said today that a

copter trying to reach part of the wreck fell to reach part of the inaccessible ravine.



SIGNS OF THE TIMES—A men's store, opposite bomb-damaged Selfridges department store in London's Oxford Street, was one of many to start the traditional January sales early this season. The early sales are starting on the Continent, too.

Associated Press

### Among Western Allies, Japan

## Inflation Cuts Into 'Real' Spending on Arms

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT)—

Inflation is beginning to slow the steady growth in defense budgets of the Western alliance and Japan, although not yet to the damaging degree that had been feared by defense planners of the United States.

That is one reason he has hitherto opposed a tax cut to stimulate new economic growth. But some economists have told him the recession could get much worse without some form of tax relief.

If the President is against a surtax and is prepared to ask for basic economic reforms, a tax cut, whether large or small, appears to be the major course he will have to take.

Spending Is the Key

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (NYT)—

The continuing growth of federal spending threatens to cut the size of any anti-recession tax reduction that President Ford might propose to Congress next month, according to high administration officials.

There is mounting support among the President's advisers for a tax reduction to spur the economy. "There are few people left who feel that stimulus for the economy is not required," an official said.

But a major constraint on tax reduction is the size of the budget deficit that will exist even before a new stimulative move. This deficit, possibly exceeding \$30 billion, partly reflects the impact of the recession in reducing receipts, but it also partly reflects the upward surge of spending.

The spending total in the budget may well exceed \$340 billion, although the final figures have not yet been decided. This compares with a probable total of about \$310 billion in the current fiscal year and \$364 billion in the fiscal year that ended June 30.

Undesirable Stimulus

"We're getting stimulus—undesirable stimulus from my point of view—from the spending side of the budget," another high official said. "We simply cannot say that we've got spending under control."

The size of a proposed income-tax reduction will depend not only on the final spending total that the President decides upon but also upon any new energy tax that he may want to adopt. If, for example, he were to impose a new fee on oil imports (which he could do without an act of Congress), the resulting receipts would make possible a much larger income tax reduction than would be the case without the new fee. The same would be true for a gasoline tax increase, which would require an act of Congress and which the President has said he continues to oppose.

In any case, if a new energy tax or fee is adopted, the income tax reduction could be large even in the face of the continued rapid growth of budget outlays.

Meanwhile, American defense spending—as measured in "con-

stant dollars," or dollars discounted for inflation—has been declining. In "constant dollars," the present budget of \$36 billion is more than \$2 billion below the 1964 budget—before the Vietnam buildup began.

#### Needs \$10 Billion

Nor does it appear that this relative downward trend is likely to be reversed soon. The Defense Department estimates that it would need an additional \$10 billion to offset the loss of its purchasing power caused by inflation in the last year or so. In next year's defense budget, which is in the final stages of preparation, it is now expected that the Defense Department will be given only about a \$3-billion "inflationary offset," meaning the Pentagon will have to "swallow inflation" by cutting back by \$7 billion on purchases of weapons and equipment.

As for the major allies, the impact of inflation has not been as severe, in part because they generally devote less of their resources to defense than does the United States. The United States spends about 6 per cent of its gross national product for defense. The European allies generally spend around 3 per cent.

The discrepancy has led to constant prodding by the United States for the European allies to "share the burden." Until double-digit inflation beset the Western world in late 1973, the prodding was partly successful.

From 1970 to 1973, the largest European allies—West Germany, France, Britain and Italy—as well as Japan, showed increases in "real" defense spending. Inflation, however, is now making inroads.

West Germany, which has the lowest inflation rate among the European allies, is likely to maintain or increase its defense effort. France, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands and Norway are also expected to increase their defense budgets sufficiently to keep pace with inflation.

Britain and Italy, both facing serious economic problems, are reducing their defense programs this year. Japan, after three years of large increases in defense spending, will make a reduction this year.

Following are the trends in individual countries as determined in The New York Times survey and studies prepared by the Defense Department.

#### A 24-Class Power

The Bonn defense budget in recent years has been increasing at a rate of 8.3 per cent a year, more than enough, in the opinion of German defense officials, to offset the 6.9-per-cent inflation rate.

Officials acknowledge, however, that inflation is eroding the real value of the defense budget, which will total \$11.36 billion this year.

#### France

The recently approved defense budget for the coming year will total about \$8.7 billion—a 13-per-cent increase over this year.

Although inflation is running at about 16 per cent, French officials believe the increased defense budget will at least keep up with inflation and probably result in a small "real" increase in the military program.

#### Italy

The defense budget next year will be increased to \$4.8 billion, about double the level in 1970.

Despite the steady annual increases, the defense budget is not keeping pace with inflation, which is now running about 20 per cent, and the result is a real reduction in defense spending.

#### Britain

Through 1973, the defense budget rose about 3 per cent more a year than did inflation. Starting this year, this trend was reversed, as large cuts were made in planned programs.

With inflation running at 14.5 per cent, these cuts virtually guaranteed a reduction in "real" defense spending. In addition, the Labor government has proposed an \$11.2-billion cut in de-

## 22 Die in South Vietnam

Civilian Ferry Hits Mine in Mekong Delta

SAIGON, Dec. 30 (UPI)—A civilian ferry hit a mine in a Mekong Delta canal and the explosion killed 22 persons and wounded 23, military spokesmen said today.

Lieut. Col. Le Trung Hien said the incident occurred late last Saturday afternoon. The report reached Saigon today.

It was South Vietnam's worst civilian war incident since 24 school children were killed on March 9 when a Communist-made mortar shell hit a primary school at Cai Lay, 36 miles southwest of Saigon.

Government officials said the ferry was transporting civilians along a major inland waterway called Canal 13 when it hit the mine.

All the dead and wounded were civilians, they said. Spokesmen

said the mine was laid by Communist troops.

Canal 13 runs through Kien Tuong Province. The explosion occurred six miles southeast of Moc Hoa, a provincial capital 52 miles west of Saigon.

On Vietnam's battlefields, the level of combat dropped yesterday to the lowest point since the beginning of the current Communist upsurge of attacks, the Saigon paper reported.

Spokesmen reported 106 attacks yesterday and early today, the lowest number in any 24-hour period since Dec. 6, when they reported 91.

Westerners Safe in Laos

VIENIANE, Laos, Dec. 30 (AP)—Nineteen American civilians who were in Ban Houei Sai when rebellious Laotian troops took over the Mekong River town in northwest Laos six days ago arrived safely in Vientiane today.

Jack Hurlburt, who is in charge of the U.S. Agency for International Development's program in the Ban Houei Sai area, said they had left because of a "total breakdown in law and order."

"We didn't want to leave all our [Laotian] friends but it became very evident this morning that we could not stay," Mr. Hurlburt said.

The Americans, an Italian missionary and a Briton crossed the Mekong River to the Thai border town of Chiang Khong and were flown from there to Vientiane, 250 miles to the southeast.

One of the freed Americans was carried off the plane on a stretcher and taken to a hospital. But U.S. Embassy officials said he had not been hurt by the rebels. They explained that he was in a hospital in Ban Houei Sai recovering from injuries suffered in a motorcycle accident when the rebels took over the town.

The others appeared to be in good condition.

**Italian Doctors Strike**

ROME, Dec. 30 (AP)—About 40,000 physicians of the national health service went on a 48-hour strike today to protest laws that the strikers said were blocking the discussion of a new labor contract and reform of the health service. During the strike, doctors will carry out only urgent visits.

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## Scientists to Discuss Whether to Go On

## The Dangers of Crossing a Genetics Frontier

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Scientists from around the world will meet in California in February to discuss how they can carry on a form of genetic research that holds great promise for mankind but is so potentially dangerous that it could bring about incurable diseases and increases in cancer.

This is believed to be the first time that scientists have come together voluntarily to see if they should continue their work.

## Brazil's Catholic Church Acts To Keep Links to Ex-Priests

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Dec. 30 (UPI).—Faced with an alarming decline in its priesthood, the Roman Catholic Church in Brazil is planning to offer friendship to clergymen who quit instead of treating them as outcasts, as it often did in the past.

The National Conference of Bishops of Brazil voted overwhelmingly in favor of a resolution presented at its biannual general assembly last month to deal on an "evangelical and fraternal" basis with former priests and those in the process of resigning and to avoid "anything which might indicate punishment or humiliation."

About 2,000 Brazilian priests have quit in recent years, for reasons ranging from opposition to celibacy to the desire for better-paying jobs. There are still about 13,000 active priests in Brazil, the world's most populous Catholic country.

The church's revised stand means that former clerics will be invited to cooperate with

priests and bishops in their home towns in ways open to any concerned Catholic layman. For example, former priests could give catechism courses, lecture adolescents on family and marriage problems, work with church-sponsored social welfare programs and even celebrate mass.

**Letters From Priests**

"I personally would like to work again with the church—not just at the priest level," said Joao Torreca, Mr. Torreca, 49 left the priesthood eight years ago—after having served for 15 years—and now works as a data processor for a federal government agency.

A major influence on the vote at the bishops' assembly was a collection of letters from former priests who declared they had in no way lost their Catholic faith and said they felt deeply hurt by instructions that they somehow had "deserted" Catholicism simply by leaving the active clergy.

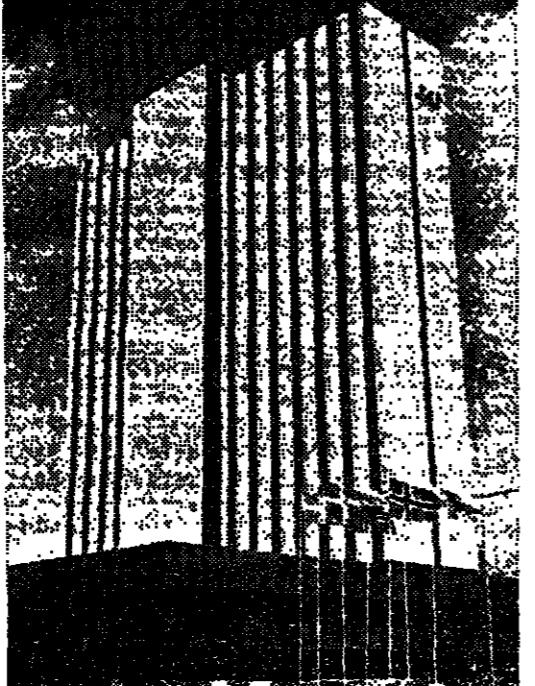
A major problem facing the Catholic Church in Brazil is that Brazilians—unlike some of their Latin American neighbors—are not enthusiastic churchgoers. Millions of Brazilians who are Catholics on paper actually are more active practitioners of African-based voodoo cults. Also, Protestantism is making major inroads, and there are now more Protestant clergymen and missionaries here than Roman Catholic priests.

Mr. Callaghan was heading first to Lusaka, Zambia, where he scheduled talks tomorrow with President Kenneth Kaunda. Later he planned to visit Botswana, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya and Nigeria.

British officials said that Mr. Callaghan may meet Rhodesian nationalists leaders in Lusaka, where the cease-fire agreement was worked out by Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Mr. Kaunda earlier this month.

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Associated Press  
REPORTEDLY A RECORD—Fourteen kittens were born to Bluebell, a Persian cat, owned by Elenore Dawson of Wellington, South Africa, who is looking for foster mothers to help Bluebell, who, Mrs. Dawson says, can only cope with six.

## But It's Still Too Cold for Colds

## Summer Breaks the Ice in Antarctica

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK (NYT).—There is a cheerful bustle of coming and going in Antarctica these days, suggestive both of the beginning of a new college year and of a destroyer's arrival in port after a long, hard cruise.

It is the time of midsummer change, when bearded men in filthy red or green parkas leave their winter warrens for the outer world, to be replaced by a startlingly young-looking batch of scientists, technicians, contractors, pilots and administrators. Some senior administrators and researchers are still in their 20s.

As cracks widen in the Ross Sea ice and snow turns to slush under 24-hour-a-day sunlight, penguins, skuas, seals, husky dogs and people grow frisky. Such serious matters as survival and rescue are momentarily put aside.

A few older hands continue to raise eyebrows at the presence of women in Antarctica again. This year the American community will include 12 women among the several thousand men staying for varying periods.

Those leaving after 10 months' isolation, darkness and temperatures ranging to more than 100 degrees below zero Fahrenheit seem eager to rejoin families and friends in the "real world." The new arrivals at inaccessible McMurdo station seem equally happy to have joined an exclusive community.

Despite the summer sun, the temperature at McMurdo Station rarely rises above 40 degrees. The summer temperatures at the South Pole are brisker still, hovering around 10 below zero. The lowest temperature recorded on earth, 126 degrees below zero Fahrenheit, was experienced on Aug. 24, 1960, at the Soviet Union's Vostok Station, in eastern Antarctica.

Scientists studying the 5,000 seals living on and under the ice of McMurdo Sound are assisted by such gadgets as underwater television and by radio transmitters attached to the animals' flippers that emit signals during mating.

## F.R.B. Godolphin Dies; Classicist, Dean at Princeton

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—Francis R. B. Godolphin, 71, former dean and professor of classics at Princeton College, died yesterday in Tucson, Ariz.

Mr. Godolphin served on the Princeton faculty from 1927 until his retirement in 1970. He became dean of the college in 1945 after serving in World War II with the Marine Corps in the Pacific and rising to captain. He was dean until 1955.

He directed the Princeton program for returning servicemen and had been chairman of the university council on athletics.

He taught classics at New York University and the New Jersey College for Women before joining the Princeton faculty. He had edited "The Greek Historians," "The Latin Poets" and "Great Classical Myths."

Julia McCarthy  
NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP).—Julia McCarthy, 71, New York Daily News society writer who wrote under her own name or that of Nancy Randolph, died yesterday after a brief illness. She retired Jan. 1, 1973, after almost 30 years with the News.

Bob Custer  
TORRANCE, Calif., Dec. 30 (AP).—Bob Custer, 76, silent movie cowboy whose real name was Raymond Glenn, died Friday. He made more than 100 feature films, including "Law of the Mounted," "The Last Roundup," "Riders of the Rio Grande" and "Code of the West." He retired from the motion picture field in the late 1930s.

George H. Earle  
BRYN MAWR, Pa., Dec. 30 (AP).—George H. Earle, 84, former governor of Pennsylvania and a diplomat, died today.

Mr. Earle, a Navy commander in World War I, was elected Pennsylvania's 32d governor in 1934.

Portugal Shifts Power in Islands Of Cape Verde

LISBON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Portugal transferred power over its Atlantic Cape Verde Islands today to a transitional government, including members of the ruling party in nearby Guinea-Bissau.

A brief ceremony was held in the Portuguese governor's palace at Cidade da Praia, the islands' capital. The transitional government will rule the islands, situated off the West African coast, until full independence on July 5.

The transitional government, headed by Portuguese High Commissioner Vicente Almeida d'Ecua, consists of two other Portuguese ministers and three to be appointed by the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands.

No other groups are represented in the transitional government which means that the Cape Verde Islands almost certainly are going to end eventually in a political union with Guinea-Bissau.

Spinola Angered  
LISBON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Former President Antonio de Spinola broke a three-month silence today to call a brigadier general a liar. Gen. Spinola challenged a statement by Brig. Gen. Oteo Carvalho, who said that Gen. Spinola had once threatened to ask former U.S. President Richard Nixon to send American troops to Mozambique.

The trouble began when U.S. customs and narcotics men using hash-sniffing dogs searched the baggage of members of Mr. Carvalho's party when the Leb-

## As Pressures for Change Grow

## Coalition by Schmidt, Strauss Is Forecast in West Germany

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Dec. 30.—The possibility of a major change in the West German governing coalition in the next few months is beginning to affect the political scenery here.

Predictions of what may happen vary. They range from early national elections to an all-party government of national unity to face the world economic crisis.

A leading pundit, who predicted Chancellor Willy Brandt's downfall seven months ago, has a new one: Mr. Brandt's successor, Helmut Schmidt, will discard his querulous junior partners in the present government, the Free Democratic party.

In their place, he will install Franz Josef Strauss, the leader of the Bavarian wing of the opposition.

He completely dominates politics in Bavaria, the second most important state, and demonstrated his political pull outside his region at a recent meeting in the industrial Ruhr.

His Christian Democratic rivals in the north believe that Mr. Strauss, who is both a Catholic and a conservative, would lose the floating middle voter, off a Protestant and liberal who, in the end, decides which party wins elections in Germany.

Mr. Strauss and Mr. Schmidt, also a conservative but a Protestant from the north, get along surprisingly well. The Chancellor showed up recently at a Bavarian beer party and spent much of the evening with Mr. Strauss.

If Mr. Strauss were to agree to come to a new coalition under Mr. Schmidt, this would automatically boost him into a position as the opposition's candidate for chancellor in the 1976 election.

Eyes are now toward the next state election in North Rhine-Westphalia in May. This most populous of all the states currently has a shaky SPD-FDP coalition which in fact was the model that led to the present alignment in Bonn. But the CDU is optimistic that the state will swing back into its ranks.

By Grace Glueck

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—A battle for ownership of the Nataraja, a bronze idol from India, bought for \$1 million in 1973 by the Norton Simon Foundation, has spread to three continents, involving lawsuits in London, Los Angeles and New York, engaging Scotland Yard and the U.S. Customs Bureau in an intensive search for the sculpture and provoking a verbal attack by Mr. Simon on the intervention of Daniel Moynihan, the retiring ambassador to India.

The battle is stirring important questions about controlling the international traffic in cultural artifacts, a step urged by a UNESCO treaty convention drafted in 1970 and signed, but not yet legally implemented, by the United States.

The main clinical drawback is that when the inhabitants return to more hospitable parts they become ill much more readily than other persons, their immunity systems apparently having temporarily atrophied.

**Study Under Way**  
The physiological changes which presumably would be similar to those of long space flights are the subject of a study beginning here.

The program, under the overall direction of Dr. Harold Munchmore of the Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation, will be conducted locally by an assistant, Dr. Michael Himmer.

Dr. Himmer, who is 27 and single, is one of 18 men selected to remain at South Pole Station for about 10 months this year and next, during the long winter, when they are completely out of physical contact with the rest of the world.

The main clinical drawback is that when the inhabitants return to more hospitable parts they become ill much more readily than other persons, their immunity systems apparently having temporarily atrophied.

**Indemnization Charged**  
The tale of the idol suit filed this month against Mr. Simon by his two foundations and Ben Heller, the New York dealer who sold the sculpture to him, the government of India claims title to the 10th-century bronze, allegedly stolen from a temple in the state of Madras and illegally exported.

Mr. Simon said the suit represents "a form of intimidation" to which he will not submit. "I'm sympathetic to their needs, and if they can prove it's their property, they'll get it back," he said of the Indian government. "Even if I don't think they will, I'm still willing to talk with them. But you can't just wave wands and say you have a title."

He adds that he regards the Nataraja affair as a landmark case in that it will bear on important issues—for example, the question of the UNESCO draft treaty's legal implementation by the United States.

The UNESCO agreement, which became operative in April 1972, and was ratified by the Senate, has been signed by 22 nations. It puts the signatories under obligation to help recover stolen art objects, to fight theft from archaeological sites and to block, as far as legally possible, the purchase of art thus declared illicit.

Mr. Simon accused Mr. Moynihan of "trying to trade me off for political influence in Madras," where the Nataraja's return is being sought. Referring to discussions he had held with Indian government representatives, Mr. Simon said: "Things were going well until Moynihan intervened. The Indians have problems in Madras, and Madras

is turned over to a restorer. The restorer, the suit goes on to say, returned a copy to the temple and with two other men, sold the original in 1971. For the next 10 years, the suit alleges, the idol disappeared from sight. In July 1967, it was sold to a well-known collector in Bombay, Boman Behram, now deceased, disposed of it a year later to a dealer, according to the suit, who in turn sold it to Mr. Heller.

Actually, according to Mr. Simon, as well as dealers and museum people in the field, the work was in the Behram collection for some years.

Eric Goncalves, minister of the Indian Embassy in Washington, said: "It was only in 1969 or 1970 that someone took a good look at the Nataraja in Sivapuram and discovered that it had been substituted. By that time the real Nataraja had left India. We only discovered its presence in the United States when Mr. Heller sold it to Mr. Simon."

## Call in Singapore To Oust Thanom

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30 (AP).—Five opposition parties demanded the expulsion today of former Thai military强人 Thanom Kittikachorn from Singapore, who had been ousted by Thailand after Thailand expelled him to avoid another uprising.

The demand was made in a letter to Premier Lee Kuan Yew, which also accused the Thai government of failing in its duty to allow Thanom to leave Thailand yesterday when it should have put him on trial for the crimes committed by him again the people of Thailand.

When Mr. Thanom arrived yesterday, the Singapore government said that he and his family were living in the Thai Embassy until such time as they could make other arrangements. Mr. Thanom went into exile in the United States after a student-led uprising toppled his military regime in October, 1973. He slipped back into Thailand on Friday, saying he wanted to see his ailing father.

## IRVING MARBER

## When Authors Turn Their Hands to Art

PARIS (CIR.)—Jean Cocteau, never a shrinking violet, nearly steals the show, but Victor Hugo puts the upstairs in his place with a convincing demonstration that he is not just another mountebank. And yet the Hugo entry is undeniably monumental: "Souvenir d'Avranches," a sepia ink drawing of a bairiotous medieval fortress. Cocteau'soline offering is characteristically— a self-portrait, a pen-and-ink drawing that is the centerpiece of a 1924 letter to Igor Stravinsky. It's addressed to "Dear Igor" and signed "Jean"—with a small heart above the signature.

The Cocteau drawing, part of a private collection, is not for sale, but the Victor Hugo castle is priced at 25,000 francs. This makes it the most expensive item on view at the Left Bank gallery of L'Escaude-Saint-Germain, 24 Rue de l'Escaude. A French publisher, Pierre Belfond, has put together an exhibition, drawn from his own collection, consisting of graphic-art items, mostly drawings, by about 50 literary figures—poets, playwrights, novelists, essayists, living and dead. One drawing by Henry Miller is included, but the other artists represented are (more or less) French.

Ever since Michelangelo, of course, there have been painter-poets, and the line of poet-painters probably goes back just about as far. The chief revelations of a show such as this are how many top-drawer writers drew at least acceptably, and how well the best of them drew, or painted.

## Valéry Drawings

Paul Valéry, for example, is represented by four drawings. One of them, an ink-and-wash of a man sitting at a café table, would do credit to any professional. The other Valéry works on view are slighter but also impressive. As for Cocteau, his 1917 "Portrait of Picasso," drawn in the master's own, pen-and-ink style, could pass for the real thing. At 7,000 francs, this is one of the most expensive works on view. Another of the top price-tags (6,000 francs) is on a

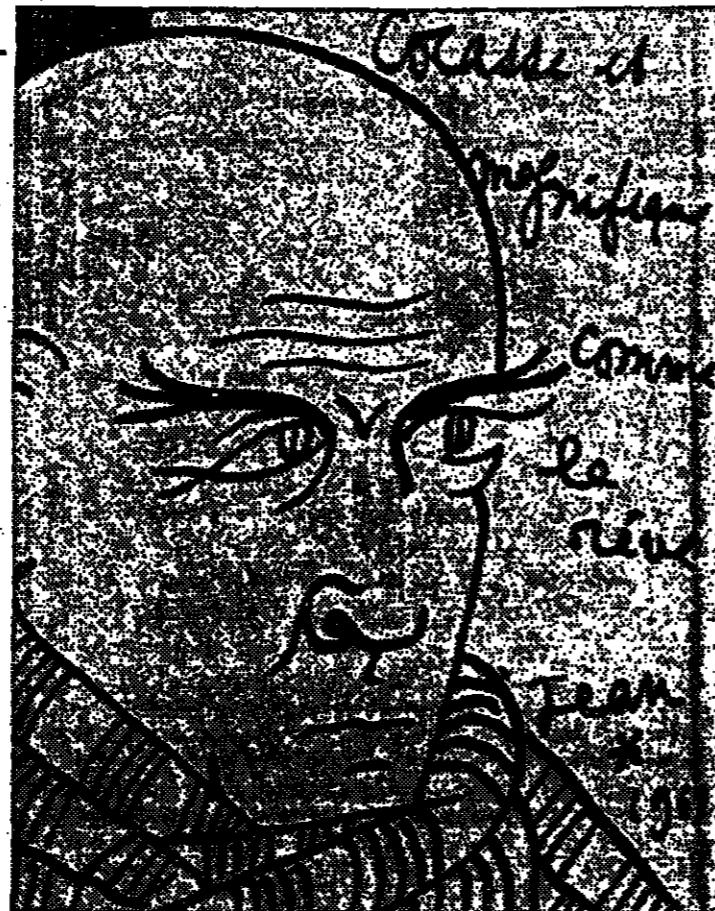
conventionally pretty, 19th-century landscape by Prosper Mérimée (who wrote, in 1845, the work on which Bizet's "Carmen" is based).

There are four works by Max Jacob, whose protest career ended in a Nazi concentration camp in 1944. There is one by Matisse—actually a letter, enlivened with marginal sketches, and signed with a pseudonym: Joseph Pruner. Pruner is represented by a letter to his great friend Reynaldo Hahn, containing drawings of two pairs of statuary angels, which he had discovered while visiting churches in Lyons and Lyon. One angel in the couple is labeled "R. H." (Price: 5,000 francs.)

Among the most striking drawings in the show are five by Sacha Guitry, the brilliant, Russian-born actor and boulevard playwright, who died in 1957. One of them, a series of cartoon figures done in 1904, anticipates the work of another literary figure who doubled at the drawing board: Thérèse Ama de Noailles (1876-1933), a distinguished poetess and a charter member of the Proust circle, is represented by one of the few oils in the show—an impressionistic still life of blue and violet flowers in a vase.

The Henry Miller offering, a sketch dated 1937, owes something stylistically to Picasso and probably to Cocteau. It's a grimacing face, surrounded by cryptic designs and priced at 2,000 francs.

Among the more sprightly items is an illuminated letter by Wilhem Appollinaire de Koszkowitzy, the French poet and anarchist spirit better known as Apollinaire. (The letter is dated



Work by Jean Cocteau in writer-artist show.

Aug. 8, 1915: Having joined the French Army with the first volunteers, he was gravely wounded. Invalided home, he caught flu in the 1918 epidemic, and died two days before the Armistice.)

## Prévert Collage

The exhibition includes two works by the poet and film scenarist Jacques Prévert (whose credits include the 1944 classic "Les Enfants du Paradis"). The more bizarre of these proves, on close inspection, to be a collage:

A medieval figure sits at a table counting gold coins. Watching him through a window is a naked girl (a pasted-on Playboy-type photo of a blonde). She stands below a Christ figure on the Cross.

Others represented in the show, which will run until Jan. 26, include Jacques Andurier, Paul Eluard, Jules Laforgue, and Pierre Mac Orlan. No Blakes there, perhaps, but except for one or two doodlers, all of them seem at home on a gallery wall.

## Best 'Mom-and-Pop' Restaurant in Italy

## DINING OUT:

## By William Tuohy

SAMBESIETO, Italy.—The gourmets of Italy, as well as those in other European countries, are bemoaning the decline of the mom-and-pop restaurant—the small, family-operated trattoria, run with dedication to good cooking. Rising prices and falling standards are eroding what was

once the single-family basis of many European restaurants. In the midst of such culinary decline, a restaurant in this tiny town in the Po Valley is the finest mom-and-pop restaurant in Italy—one that ranks with the half-dozen best establishments in the country.

Giuseppe Cantarelli's trattoria,

which will run until Jan. 26, when the city's trumpet-playing coroner, Dr. Frank Minyard, was arrested with a band playing music on the street. Apparently to force the issue, he had joined a group of friends with the French Market Jazz Band shortly before they were arrested on Royal Street.

The city has no law prohibiting

an eight-piece Dixieland band is quite loud, you know," Arata said.

## An Arrest

A controversy over street music came to a climax on Nov. 26, when the city's trumpet-playing coroner, Dr. Frank Minyard, was arrested with a band playing music on the street. Apparently to force the issue, he had joined a group of friends with the French Market Jazz Band shortly before they were arrested on Royal Street.

"People come here to New Orleans to hear jazz," he said. "They are starving for it."

Nevertheless, he said, he sees a need to regulate musicians. Not only do the merchants have a problem, he added, but many visitors and townspeople are also offended by the behavior of some "transient" street musicians.

## Transients

Some New Orleans residents suspect that the "transients" are a major target of the proposed new law. These often are long-haired youngsters, not all from out of town, who pick up bits of change by playing the guitars or the harmonica on French Quarter streets.

Minyard was asked what would have happened if the city had cracked down on street music during the early 1900s, when Louis Armstrong was growing up here. "We might not have jazz music man," he replied.

Richard Allen, curator of the Archive of New Orleans Jazz and a friend of many aging musicians here, tells of a conversation he once had with a public-relations official of the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce.

He said he asked the official why the chamber opposed music in the streets. "He said it would block traffic," Allen recalled.

Allen cited a passage from "Satchmo," Armstrong's autobiography, in which the late musician wrote of singing for money on the streets of New Orleans when he was a child.

"First," Armstrong wrote, "I must explain how our quartet used to do its hustling so as to attract an audience. We began by walking down Rampart Street between Perdido and Gravier. The lead singer and the tenor (he was the tenor) walked together in the front, followed by the baritone and bass.

"Singing at random, we wandered through the streets until someone called to us to sing a few songs. Afterwards, we would pass our hats and at the end of the night we would divvy up. Most of the time we would draw down a nice taste. Then I would make a beeline for home and dump my share into Mama's lap."

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## Obstruction to Commerce

Music to Be Licensed  
In New Orleans Streets

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS (CIR.)—Playing music in the street has become an obstruction to commerce here. It will be licensed and regulated early next year.

An ordinance that the City Council is expected to enact in January will require musicians to get a permit to play in the street. The cost of the permit has not been decided. Officials are thinking of \$25.

The permit will allow the musician to play at a specified place, such as the corner of Basin and St. Louis Streets, for no longer than 30 minutes. The musician may then move to another place and play 30 minutes there. And he will be permitted to place an open instrument case on the ground for listeners to put money in.

City Attorney Blake Arata said licensing had become necessary because street bands were drawing crowds so large that shop entrances in the French Quarter were being blocked. He also said some of the bands were so loud that they interfered with business in the street.

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## Imperial Iran

Iran is not becoming the principal imperial power of the Mideast. It already is. Iran has some 2,000 soldiers in Oman, which commands the southern shore of the mouth of the Persian Gulf, supporting the sultan against Communist-backed insurgents. It actively supports the Kurdish insurgents fighting against the Ba'thist regime in Iraq; Iraqis claim that Iranian warplanes recently downed two of their jets over Iraqi territory. Intermittently, the Shah has been prosecuting a hot border war with Iraq; the two countries differ on where to draw the line in the Shatt al Arab estuary between them. Meanwhile, there is a flurry of reports that the Shah, whose forthcoming trip to Cairo will be his first state visit to an Arab capital, intends to offer Egypt a billion dollars in economic aid and certain "defensive" military aid as well. A non-Arab Moslem who heretofore has kept up relations with Israel while staying clear of the Arab-Israeli dispute, the Shah has just declared, in a major if cryptic change of emphasis, that the next round of Arab-Israeli fighting will be "our war."

Two things make possible this growing use and projection of military power beyond its borders by a leadership that professes to be chiefly interested in bringing a better life to its 30 million, mostly impoverished citizens. The first is, of course, Iran's price-swollen oil revenues, which far exceed the absorptive capacity of its economy. The second is American arms, which are being made available for sale by a cash-damaged American government at a recent rate of \$3.5 billion a year. This is what has enabled the Shah to proclaim his country to be "guarantor and protector" not only of the whole Gulf region's oil riches but of the Gulf's "stability" too. On this basis he is propping up the conservative sultan of Oman, contesting the Soviet-backed Ba'thist regime in Iraq, and contemplating who knows what other

interventions he may find necessary in the fragmented and troubled Gulf.

Is it really in the United States' best interest to be supporting what can only be described as Iranian imperialism? Perhaps so. The United States had cultivated Iran as a regional power to counter radical and Soviet influence on the one hand and to offset Arab strength on the other, and perhaps Washington cannot fairly complain now if Iran decides to throw its new weight around for ends of its own. Iran is a country—not the first—which may have been pliant and dependent once but which has become progressively less so as its own power has grown. The Iranians are, for instance, foremost among those members of the oil cartel who—over American objections—drove up the price of oil. Some "client."

It is a curious fact of Washington life that the much-abused foreign aid bill provides the chief means by which the Congress and public can scrutinize executive-branch policy toward a particular country. Iran, being in recent years a cash buyer of American arms rather than a recipient of aid, has stood largely outside this process of congressional policy review. But this may be changing. In the aid bill which the Congress passed before adjournment, a provision was added requiring the administration to inform Congress 30 days in advance of each arms sale contract worth \$25 million or more; the Congress would have 30 days to prohibit the sale if it chose. There is no magic in any new device for legislative review. This one could work out in various ways. But whether the next Congress will manage to make effective use of the provision to elicit and examine the details of administration policy toward Iran—and, for that matter, toward other oil-rich countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait which buy American arms on a big scale—will be particularly interesting to see.

THE WASHINGTON POST

## Mideast: Danger...

At a time when President Ford and others are voicing increasing concern about the threat of a new war in the Middle East, the virtues of compromise and negotiation are losing their luster for the peoples of the region. From both sides come disturbing arguments that their respective interests might be better served by a new test of arms. Anyone in the Middle East or far away who can face such a prospect with equanimity simply has not thought out the implications.

From the Arab side a long-standing impatience at the snail's pace of the diplomatic option in restoring lands conquered in 1967 is now reinforced by sudden wealth, by an unaccustomed economic power over the entire industrial world.

For the first time, the Arabs find no economic restraints to the buildup of their armed forces nor do they have to anticipate difficulty finding nations—including France, the Soviet Union and the United States—willing to sell them whatever armaments they need. For some of the arms-selling nations, such sales provide tempting—if shortsighted and modest—relief for the deficits from necessary oil purchases.

Among Israelis, confidence in military

prospects seems to be reviving after the trauma of the October war of 1973. The argument is heard that another lightning Israeli assault against Arab military installations is a practical option and, contrary to all experience, would this time provoke the Arabs into serious bargaining.

Such views are deeply alarming. Although the United States and the Soviet Union obviously share a basic interest in avoiding direct confrontation in the Middle East, it would be a risky proposition to suppose that the two superpowers could remain aloof once combat began.

Perhaps Israeli strategists are correct in their confidence about their military capabilities, but perhaps they are not. This possibility is too ominous to ignore. The calculated vagueness of the American readiness to stand at Israel's side in war may be raising unjustified expectations of open-ended support no matter what policies are adopted in Tel Aviv, no matter how narrowly Israeli interests are defined to the exclusion of those of other nations. Similarly, the Arabs' newly discovered reliance on their own wealth—and on the military strength and support they believe they can extract from it—could lead to a disastrous adventurism.

## ...And Opportunity

Beyond the mechanics into which the diplomacy of Middle East mediation has so bogged down, a salient political fact has emerged from the whirlwind of Palestinian debate at the United Nations. This is that no outside power, not the Soviet Union, not the most pro-Arab of Western European nations, is ready to go along with the extreme Palestinian position of challenging the legitimacy of Israel's existence.

Foreign leaders whom the Arabs regard as sympathetic have made the point directly. It is not unrealistic to expect the Soviet party leader, Leonid I. Brezhnev, to underline this position when he visits Cairo next month. There are clear signs that Egypt's President Sadat has already come around to accepting the desirability of coexistence with Israel.

Far from being hopelessly isolated, therefore, as the Israelis saw themselves after the Palestine Liberation Organization's propaganda triumphs, there is an impressive body of world support for Israel's right to survive as an independent nation-state alongside the Arabs, including the Palestinians.

The urgent need of creative peacemaking now is to translate this political reality into specific diplomatic undertakings. Israel has every right to insist on strict guarantees of

her future frontiers, from the United States, the Soviet Union and perhaps other countries as well. There is every reason to think that such guarantees could be forthcoming and made meaningful, in the context of a negotiated withdrawal and military disengagement.

Israel's leaders are in apparent disagreement among themselves about how best to insure their country's survival. For many it seems the line of least resistance to maintain the traditional view that occupation of enemy territory is their best guarantee, an assessment rendered increasingly obsolete as the Arabs build up their arsenals of long-range weaponry, and as the crushing economic demands of preparedness threaten the country from within.

It may now be within the United States' power to encourage a contrary view in Israel. This could not be done by any pressure tactic or attempts at imposing a settlement that neither Arabs nor Israelis want, but rather by offering an alternative form of military and economic security—more far-reaching and stable, more responsive to the real interests of all the parties of the Middle East and the world beyond.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 31, 1899

PARIS—News of a new serum to cure alcoholism was announced here today. The result of a joint effort by Drs. Sappeller and Thébault, in conjunction with M. Brocq, a Paris chemist, is causing a considerable sensation in Paris. Briefly the curative serum is extracted from the blood of a horse which has previously been alcoholized. Injections of the serum are said to produce feelings of disgust and repugnance for alcoholic liquors.

### Fifty Years Ago

December 31, 1924

NEW YORK—A dozen Coast Guard vessels plus two destroyers are forming a blockade around twenty vessels off Rum Row off Seaford, New York Harbor, in an effort to prevent the landing of thousands of cases of liquors and Scotch whisky for New Year's celebrations. The retail value of the cargoes is estimated at \$2,000,000. vts; whiskey per case on board ship \$28; on shore \$36. Wholesalers in New York are charged \$58. The retail price per case (12 bottles) is \$75.



## Thinking the Unthinkable

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—The gravest development of the year 1974, it would now be generally agreed, was the exercise of monopoly power by the oil-exporting countries. As the year ends, many weighty voices warn that the quadrupling of oil prices threatens a world economic collapse. Some speak of Western civilization being at risk.

If the possibilities are so grim, why is there no meaningful threat to change the situation by force? This disturbingly simple question is posed in a paper that seems likely to have wide reverberations. It is by Robert W. Tucker, professor of international relations at Johns Hopkins University; it will be published in the January issue of *Commentary*.

Tucker puts forward the idea of an American military operation in the Persian Gulf, and coolly discusses its pros and cons. His paper is the more interesting because he is known as an advocate of reduced U.S. commitments abroad.

Traditionally, Tucker says, the very meaning of a "crisis" in relations between countries has been a conflict over vital interests in which the use of force was "an ever-present possibility." Yet here the most vital interests are at stake, and there is no meaningful threat of force. Is that because of tactical obstacles, or has there been a "revolutionary change" in international society?

**Target Area**

In practical terms Tucker sees no great difficulty with military action. The best target area for seizure, he says, would be the coastal strip from Kuwait to Qatar, which accounts for 40 percent of OPEC production. The states there are now militarily feeble. Since they have little population and few trees, "effective control does not bear even remote comparison with the experience of Vietnam." In the same brisk way Tucker dismisses as unlikely a Soviet counter-invasion. He assumes that oil facilities in the seized area would be destroyed but estimates that they could be functioning again in, at worst, three to four months.

Then, he says, the United States could use the oil production to break the cartel. It should demonstrate that this was a "disinterested" intervention by arranging an "equitable allocation of the oil on a cost-plus basis." The big oil companies should not be allowed to continue their "exorbitant profits." The producing countries would be treated fairly by assuring them a reasonable price (apparently around \$5 or \$8 a barrel, though Tucker does not say), tied in future to changes in international price levels.

For practitioners of realism, those who think in terms of power, there is an undeniable logic in the Tucker thesis. If the United States could wage war for a decade in Vietnam, where we had no measurable political or economic interest, it is lunatic inconsistency to do nothing when the survival of the Western system is said to be at stake.

### Will Sapped

The realpolitikans kept us fighting in Vietnam for years in order, they said, to demonstrate our determination and credibility. The irony is, of course, that their obsessive pursuit of that irrational and immoral adventure sapped American will—the will not only to fight but to undertake

strong action short of war in defense of real interests.

For the "astonishing" thing about U.S. reaction to the oil-pricing crisis, to use Prof. Tucker's adjective, is that we have done almost nothing serious of a political or economic nature. At home, two presidents have wasted a year refusing to inconvenience the voters in the face of overwhelming evidence of the need to cut back hard on energy use. We go on with the habit of gluttony. Abroad, we compete to sell billions in the newest weapons to the Persian Gulf states, arming those who, we say, are on the way to destroying us.

To the extent that the Tucker paper enlarges understanding of what is at stake, it will have served a valuable purpose. To the extent that it paints American military intervention as a clean, quick way out of the oil crisis, I think it will have been unfortunate.

Experience makes it wise to be more doubtful than Tucker about U.S. military effectiveness, more cautious about the risk of Soviet

response, more concerned about nationalist reprisals. One must be especially skeptical at the vision of the United States nobly administering oil sales to the world's benefit.

Beyond those practical considerations there is the question of morality—or, rather, of reason. Is it rational to undertake war and all its possible consequences in order to bring the price of oil down from \$10 to \$6? That can be argued only if the difference means disaster. But we know now that the supply of oil is limited and that growing demand would probably push prices up before long in any event.

The cartel has put us under extreme short-run pressures that must be met by diplomatic and economic action. But in the long run, and not very long, we are going to have to adjust to the reality of scarcer and more expensive energy. Far from encouraging that adjustment, glib diplomacy will foster the dangerous illusion that the post-war phenomenon of linear growth based on cheap energy can go on forever.

### Letters

#### Image of Man

Mr. Markley's analysis and conclusions in the article "Examining a New Image of Man" in the Dec. 20 issue of your paper seem excellently stated. Their conclusions fit their journalistic purpose, but does not obfuscate the fact that they are the product of profound insight. Indeed, the author has succeeded in summarizing succinctly the principal dangers and problems besetting man in this epoch of history, and in pointing to solutions—perhaps the only possible ones—that result from facing straightforwardly the breakdown of the "old" and the rise of a "new" image of man."

I would like to add two remarks, one extending Mr. Markley's own statement in a direction which it seems necessary to call to mind, the other somewhat critical.

First, the whole position mapped out by the author as the successor model to our present-day way of thinking and acting shows, at least in parts, close relationship to thought and attitudes that have long dominated in the East, especially in China and India. Remembering that spiritual bond may be helpful in building and broadening East-West understanding, which is limited today, but will be one of the indispensable ingredients of a future world order.

My critical turn happens to aim in a parallel direction: Mr. Markley appears to confine his views to "the American experiment with democracy." This would neglect the fact that the basic problems touched by the author concern the whole fabric of what we are used to call "Western civilization" so that the writer's conclusions are applicable to Europe as much as to the United States, and anywhere as well where "the industrial era" has created similar conditions of life. That is to say their validity is world-wide.

**HENRY P. JORDAN**  
Freiburg, West Germany

#### Arabs and Israel

The Arab states claim they wage war against Israel because of two problems: The Palestinian

response, more concerned about nationalist reprisals. One must be especially skeptical at the vision of the United States nobly administering oil sales to the world's benefit.

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**AVZ**

**Papacy and Jews**

I've read considerable criticism of the papacy's lack of constructive action in the face of the events leading to the genocide of the Jews by the Nazis. Nevertheless, I feel there was room for doubt. Now we learn that the Vatican granted an audience to the PLO. We were assured that this "did not constitute recognition."

There is room for doubt no longer. The Vatican has honored and strengthened the murderers of innocents by tacit recognition. Coming after similar action by the Arab states and the UN, this action shows that the Vatican is as sensitive now to the way political winds blow as it was in the 1930s. It must have been an easy decision to make. But will the soul of mankind be saved by easy decisions?

**ROBERT GREENGARD.**  
Holon, Israel

### Fuel Savings

What process of logic encourages our unselected President to suggest that American taxpayers voluntarily make sacrifice in the conservation of fuel (reduced house heating, car pools, and the like) in the face of his use of Air Force 1 for personal transport for himself and family on a skiing vacation at Vail, Colorado?

He can't be serious.  
**J.W. THOMAS.**  
Ghent, Belgium

## Looking for Peace In the Middle East

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON—With the danger of war in the Middle East increasing, Richard Ulman, director of studies at the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations and professor of international law at Princeton University, has called for "an absolutely unambiguous American commitment to Israel—one perhaps including the stationing of contingents of American forces" to prevent a potentially "catastrophic" new round of fighting.

"Whether the Soviet Union would be willing to participate in such a common effort cannot be predicted with assurance," he writes, "but we should certainly try out the proposal."

It was the Russians, Ball writes, who first suggested a combined U.S.-Soviet military intervention during the October 1973 war. A positive response would be "a solid test of the sincerity and significance of détente." What's more, Ball says, "from the Soviet point of view, such a joint operation would provide one more bit of proof that they are a superpower equal with America—a recognized status they are extremely anxious to achieve."

Both Ulman and Ball pronounced as finished Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's unilateral efforts to nudge the parties toward a settlement in stages. The Arab summit at Rabat, which strengthened the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the shift of huge sums of money and, therefore, arms purchasing power to the oil-rich states, Ulman writes, "probably spell the failure of . . . Kissinger's attempts thus far to bring about a Middle Eastern peace."

Ulman's and Ball's proposals are part of a growing debate about what to do to avert yet another round of fighting in the Middle East. The trilateral commission, a group of influential businessmen and professors from Europe, North America and Japan, recently called for a joint Soviet-American guarantee as a means of facilitating a Middle East settlement.

Said Ball: "One lesson we should have learned from the experience of past months is that highly personalized diplomacy is effective only in a bilateral setting; it has limited value in a complex situation involving many countries. Thus the attempt to settle the Arab-Israeli issue by shutting out both the more activist Arab states and the Soviet Union was predestined to fail."

The implicit assumption of the various formulas being suggested is that Israel would be required to return to its 1967 frontiers with only slight modifications.

This remains unacceptable to Israel and Kissinger is understood to feel that if the United States were ready to press for a full Israeli withdrawal there would be no need for Soviet cooperation in the process.

In arguing his case for an unambiguous American commitment to Israel, Ball writes, "since the United States finds it politically impossible to wash its hands of Israel, an overt and explicit commitment to Israel's defense—including even the stationing of U.S. military contingents in Israel—remains the most logical choice for those who would prevent a new war."

"The United States," he writes, "more than any other single actor in the Middle East drama, is capable of deterring future Arab attacks upon Israel, of preventing pre-emptive war on the part of the Israelis, and of moving the Israelis along more conciliatory paths that will help lay the foundation for a long-term settlement."

Israel has shown no enthusiasm for a U.S. guarantee if it is meant as a substitute for a peace treaty that establishes "secure and recognized" boundaries. And U.S. officials have expressed concern that such a unilateral American guarantee would polarize the region.

Ulman suggests that the cost of such an American role "would not be prohibitive. Indeed," he writes, "it is likely that Arab leaders such as Sadat, Hussein and Faisal would actually welcome such an American commitment (although they could not say so publicly) so long as it were accompanied by Israel withdrawals. For this might make it possible for them to resist Palestinian appeals for greater military efforts against Israel without being plausibly held up as traitors to the Arab cause."

Ulman said it would be desirable to have the United States and the Soviet Union join in a collaborative effort. But he says that "unilateral American action would be sufficient to create the conditions necessary to forestall the outbreak of new war."

## Gold Climbs To a Record, Then Retreats

Anticipated U.S. Entry creates Uncertainty

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Speculative buying in gold continued today on the European bullion markets, pushing the metal's price toward the \$200 level in advance of the American entry into the market tomorrow.

The price at the morning fixing in London climbed to a record 197.50, up \$2.50 from the previous record fixing on Friday. Demand slackened this afternoon, however, and the price fell to \$195.50 at the 3 p.m. fixing and to \$193.50 at the close.

Dealers said the afternoon decline may have reflected doubts over the potential impact of the American presence. A 41-year-old man on gold ownership by U.S. citizens will be lifted tomorrow morning.

Gold has risen sharply in recent months due to widespread speculation that U.S. investors would make heavy purchases, thereby lifting the traditional supply-demand balance for the metal.

Since early October, when the metal traded as low as \$153.50, its price has risen more than 40 an ounce. In the last year its price has roughly doubled, making gold one of the few successful investments during a period of worldwide economic turbulence.

In Paris today the metal traded briefly above \$200 an ounce, after settling back. The French market normally involves a premium over other European bullion markets, because it is strictly internal and does not reflect international supply or demand forces.

Dealers in London and Zurich, the two principal centers for international bullion dealings, expressed reluctance today to predict how the market would react tomorrow. But they noted that the afternoon dip in the price may have provided an indication.

"There was no obvious news item which affected it," said one dealer in London. "Just why the decline took place, I really don't know. But remember, you've got open orders and probably some off-taking in the books in the last 100s."

Another uncertainty cited here is the approaching sale on Jan. 6 of two million ounces of the metal by the U.S. General Services Administration. The sale is aimed at soaking up domestic demand that U.S. investors will not be forced to buy from foreign dealers, with a possibly adverse impact on the nation's balance of payments.

"With the GSA auction hanging over the market, who knows what will happen?" said a dealer at M. Rothschild, one of the major firms involved in the market. "But people have known about this for some time and the price has continued to hold."

Another dealer said it was likely that speculators would operate the extreme caution between now and the auction because of the difficulty involved in foretelling its potential impact.

A gold expert at a major Swiss bank said: "If the expected rush to gold by the American public is not materialized, professionals will get out fast, causing havoc in the market."

Some dealers noted that confidence apparently existed about the date of the American entry. Many European investors, including some of the professionals, had assumed at the ban on U.S. ownership was to be lifted at midnight on Jan. 31.

**Fourcade Sees Stable Price**

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—French Finance Minister Jean-Claude Fourcade said the market for gold can be expected to stabilize at around \$200 an ounce. The minister, in an interview with the magazine *L'Expansion*, said that France's gold reserves would be valued at between \$150 and \$160 an ounce when the revaluation was completed.

**New York Dealers Comment**

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (AP-DJ).—Bullion dealers here said that large volume of gold is changing hands in preparation for free trading that will be allowed tomorrow.

An official at Mocatta Metals Corp. said that after the official London fixing, gold was traded as low as \$188 an ounce before bouncing back to 202.

Bullion dealers here also understood that at least two of the large handlers of precious metals had been shipping gold for public sale here. Private sources estimate the volume in the last few days at upwards of \$20 million.

## Aston Martin Goes Bust For Lack of £600,000

LONDON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Aston Martin, for over 60 years maker of some of the world's most exciting sports cars, has gone bust because the government refused to come to their aid, workers were told today.

The car firm's managing director, Charles Warden, told an emotion-charged meeting of 500 workers that liquidation was the only honorable course left open to the board of directors.

"Nobody can understand the attitude of the government. We should allow a company like Aston Martin, a national heritage and part of our way of life, to fail, God only knows," he said.

Liquidation was announced late yesterday. Most of the company's work force arrived for the morning shift to find the factory gates locked.

The news came as another

### Giant Gas Deal Is Set by Iran

TEHRAN, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—Iran has signed a memorandum of understanding with a U.S. and two Belgian firms for the export of liquefied natural gas (LNG) to Europe and the United States, the government-owned Pars news agency reported over the weekend.

The Department of Trade and Industry said tonight that it had decided to reject Aston Martin's request for aid because the business did not hold out sufficient prospect of viability to warrant the assistance requested.

Trade and Industry Minister Tony Benn was the target of a rasping attack today from Aston Martin's chairman, William Williams.

"I don't think Mr. Benn really understands the problems of industry. Half a million pounds would have kept us alive, but the government would not loan it to us. It is ridiculous," he said.

### Tool Orders Drop in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (Reuters).—U.S. machine-tool orders last month fell to \$78.7 million, down 53 per cent from October and 63 per cent below the year-ago month.

The National Machine Tool Builders' Association blamed the general economic slowdown for the decline in the industry's new order rate.

Total new orders for metal-forming machine tools added \$21.9 million to the metal-forming backlog.

But it said unusually large cancellations—mostly from auto firms—during the month reduced the backlog itself by \$33.2 million.

For the industry as a whole, total orders for the first 11 months of the year were 2 per cent above the total for the year-ago period.

Machine tool orders from overseas were running 27 per cent higher in the first 11 months.

Shipments of new machine tools totaled \$179.3 million in November compared with the October level of \$191.85 million. The November figure was 40 per cent higher than the 1973 month.

At the current industry shipment rate, the current backlog of \$2.9 billion represented about 15 months' production.

### Japanese Workers Buy Copper to Help Firm

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP).—A Japanese copper smelting company hurt by economic recession has sold 4,200 tons of pure copper ingots to its employees and their relatives to help ease its financial difficulties.

He said he was convinced that the target of slowing down the monthly rate of price growth to between 0.5-0.6 per cent by mid-1975 would also be attained.

For the 12-months ended Nov. 10, French prices rose 14.9 per cent, compared with 26.2 per cent for Italy, 18.5 per cent for Britain, and 6.4 per cent for West Germany, the ministry said.

**Belgian Price Slows**

BRUSSELS, Dec. 30 (AP).—The Belgian consumer price index rose 0.9 per cent to 133.13 in December, its lowest rise in over a year, the Ministry of Economic Affairs announced today.

This put the index 15.7 per cent ahead of the year-ago level—the highest annual jump since 1970.

The highest jump in 1974 was in May, when the index spurted 1.80 points to 124.62. It increased by the same amount in July. Index jumps translate into wage and salary readjustments for hundreds of thousands of Belgian workers and employees. In many cases, also, it translates into higher rents.

### Texaco North Sea Find

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—Texaco has announced a significant discovery of North Sea oil in a test drilling rig about 116 miles northeast of Aberdeen, Scotland. Texaco North Sea U.K., a subsidiary of Texaco Inc., said the test well flowed at the rate of 7,245 barrels a day, although it was too early to estimate the overall size of the find.

**GOLD SOARS—NEXT \$200? \$300?**

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Empain, De Wendel Join Forces

The Empain-Schneider and De Wendel groups have decided to join forces to control France's Marine Firm. Through it the nuclear specialist Sté Cresson-Loire, Empain-Schneider, controlled by Baron Empain of Belgium, and the De Wendel steel group together hold more than half of Marine's stock. The two groups propose both to unify and reinforce the Lorraine steel industry. De Wendel's main interest, and to develop a powerful nuclear industry through Marine. The two groups have decided "to jointly study, within the framework of French and EEC regulations," means of helping Marine and Cresson-Loire continue their expansion. They have agreed to set up a major "diversified but homogeneous" holding company to ensure the development of a powerful nuclear power group. To get French government approval, the new holding would be controlled by the De Wendel group. The government has consistently refused to allow foreign interests to control Cresson-Loire, France's biggest maker of nuclear power stations. The decision to seek a joint solution follows suspension of a public bid for Marine by Denain Nord-Est Longwy at the request of the EEC Commission in Brussels. The EEC last week ordered De Wendel and Denain to stop buying further shares in Marine.

**Westinghouse Sells Appliance Unit**

Westinghouse Electric Corp. has agreed to sell its entire major appliance business, which has

had recurring losses in recent years, to White Consolidated Industries for a combination of cash and securities. Both firms declined to put a value on the transaction. Westinghouse says that charge will result in its recording a one-time special charge of \$50 million that will be included in its fourth-quarter results. White is buying five U.S. manufacturing plants and expects to buy Westinghouse appliance operations in Canada and Spain, Italy and Venezuela, if those countries agree. Westinghouse's major appliance business currently accounts for about \$600 million in annual sales, while White Consolidated is already a large producer of major appliances with sales in that area of about \$500 million a year. The Justice Department's antitrust division says it is investigating the proposal.

### Telefunken Renounces Take-Over

AEG Telefunken of West Germany has renounced its intention to assume control of Sté Emo, a small French color television manufacturer, the French firm reports. It says it dismissed 370 of 700 workers in light of Telefunken's decision. According to an agreement signed last October, Telefunken was to take control of Emo from Sté. Engins Marca, effective Jan. 1. Emo, while not specifying why the German firm was cancelling the agreement, says the general economic downturn as well as the company's "particular" difficulties necessitate the reduction in its work force. Emo produces about 35,000 television sets annually.

### Experts Agree U.S. Needs a Tax Break

By Soma S. Golden

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 30 (NYT).—The nation's leading economists—partly out of conviction, partly out of expediency—seem agreed that a major tax cut at the federal level is needed to put a floor under the plummeting economy and to help stimulate a new burst of economic activity next year. The Ford administration is currently weighing such an alternative.

Though the analysts disagree about the size and nature of the tax cut, most of the country's leading academic and research economists questioned at the profession's annual convention here last weekend said they favor a speedy move toward further federal stimulus. Their proposals range from a tax cut of \$10 billion to \$35 billion, with the main beneficiaries being consumers at the lower end of the income distribution who have been hit hardest by the double blow of inflation and recession. Most analysts want to see the tax cut come in the form of a reduction in withholding taxes.

But some would approve a cut in social security taxes.

But it said unusually large cancellations—mostly from auto firms—during the month reduced the backlog itself by \$33.2 million.

For the industry as a whole, total orders for the first 11 months of the year were 2 per cent above the total for the year-ago period.

Machine tool orders from overseas were running 27 per cent higher in the first 11 months.

Shipments of new machine tools totaled \$179.3 million in November compared with the October level of \$191.85 million. The November figure was 40 per cent higher than the 1973 month.

At the current industry shipment rate, the current backlog of \$2.9 billion represented about 15 months' production.

"No one should be pushed be-

low the poverty line by taxes," said Mr. Weidenbaum, one of 10 private economists who recently met with Ford administration officials to offer policy advice. He ruled out as "nonsense" the \$30-billion stimulus suggested by Prof. Tobin. "Anything more than \$10 billion," said Mr. Weidenbaum, who teaches at Washington University in St. Louis, "will force everyone to start thinking about and getting ready for the next round of inflation."

Only a few academics could be found who opposed the tax-cut-now syndrome sweeping the profession. Harvard's inflation hawk John Kenneth Galbraith insists that some form of big-business, big-labor price-wage controls be put in place before any tax cut is engineered for the poor. The notion that you can adjust a modern economy by purely macroeconomic methods "adjusting taxes and spending," he said, "is purely chimerical."

Some silver stocks lost ground as silver futures here fell the daily limit. Analysts thought speculators sold silver to have funds ready to deal in gold. Hecla Mining fell 3 1/8 to 13 3/4, Sunshine lost 3 8 to 9 1/8 and Rosario gave up 2 1/4 to 30.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in moderate trading. The index lost 0.73 to 53.62 and declined 10 advances 491-to-243.

Cannan dipped 1 1/8 to 56 1/4 and O'Keeper Copper 1 1/2 to 51 1/4.

Bond prices closed on a mixed note in extremely quiet trading. Corporates were marked down considerably, with losses of 1/2

## Late Flurry Lifts Index In Busy NYSE Trading

to a full point recorded by many issues.

In the government sector, however, there were some selective gains, while markdowns were limited.

Federal funds moved to very comfortable levels following this morning's firm 9 per cent opening, and finished at 8 1/8 to 8 1/4 per cent without benefit of Federal Reserve intervention.

In Chicago, commodity futures prices moved slowly and steadily lower. Limit declines were posted early in soybean oil, soybeans and a distant oats contract, but only futures closed with a limit loss of 100 points, or one cent a pound.

## Record Deficit Seen in U.S.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT).—

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, lower until the closing minutes of the session, finished mixed in moderately active trading today.

Analysis said consulting forces of year-end tax selling and bargain hunting just about canceled each other out.

One analyst noted that a number of investors seemed to be buying in anticipation of a market upturn in the new year.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, off three points at one time, closed up 1.09 at 605.25. But declining issues led advances nine-to-five.

Volume totaled 18.52 million shares, up from 13.06 million Friday.

Among declining issues, Superior Oil lost 1 to 172, Chesebrough 1 to 25 1/2 and Allied Chemical 1 to 26.

IBM gained 2 to 164 1/4. American Water Works 1 to 7 7/8 and Du Pont 1 to 91 3/4.

Actively traded Westinghouse picked up 1 1/8 at 9 1/2. White Consolidated, which already faces a record new-issue calendar of \$1.8 billion in straight debt for January, promises soon to be competing for investor money with the Treasury—which will tap the money market because its budget prospects are deteriorating rapidly.

Its plight is brought into focus by a study prepared by Salomon Brothers, which estimates the budget deficit for the 1975 fiscal year at \$35.3 billion. This would rank as the biggest peacetime budget deficit in the nation's history, exceeding the \$25.1 billion shortfall of 1968. The study states that the financing of the budget deficit during the next six months, or the final half of fiscal 1975, will mean the net issuance of \$12 billion of new marketable securities by the Treasury.

Thus, the government will be seeking a huge amount of new cash in a period when heavy corporate borrowing is also in prospect.

The latest estimate by the Ford administration put the fiscal 1975 deficit at \$13.8 billion in November. More recently, private forecasters have used a deficit figure of around \$20 billion.

## An Open Letter to Our Customers and Associates from Louis E. Carabini, President, Pacific Coast Coin Exchange

Dear Friends:

I am taking this opportunity to clarify the position of Pacific Coast Coin Exchange with respect to the recent restraining order which we negotiated with the staff of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and to which we consented.

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# AN INTERNATIONAL MARKETPLACE, THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE

The Chicago Board of Trade, the world's largest commodities market, and one of the oldest futures markets, has always been an international market, but recently worldwide attention has been focused on the market largely because of the sudden rise in food commodity prices. This is somewhat ironic, because this institution does not set commodity prices. It is rather an interpreter of the conditions which determine price.

As a futures market, the Board of Trade serves as a centralized marketplace where commodity traders from all over the world compete over the prices of twelve internationally traded commodities: Corn, Wheat (two contracts), Soybeans, Oats, Soybean Meal,

Soybean Oil, Iced Broilers (ice), Plywood, Stud Lumber, fresh chickens packed in Silver and, beginning today, GOLD.

Though prices of these commodities are not set at the Board of Trade, the prices quoted from the price reporting boards on the trading floor of the Exchange serve as an index to buyers and sellers worldwide for values of these products in the future.

More than 60 per cent of all futures contracts traded in the United States, and 95 per cent of all grain futures are traded on this Exchange.

This year alone more than \$300 billion worth of these commodities were traded on the football-field-sized trading floor in the



The Trading Floor and Price Quotation Boards.

heart of Chicago's financial district.

The 1,402 members of the Chicago Board of Trade represent diverse cross-section of economic interests, and indirectly, they represent the ultimate consumers of these goods by creating a liquid and orderly market which most accurately reflects value on a moment-by-moment basis.

As was mentioned, gold futures, this Exchange's twelfth commodity, will be traded beginning today.

The opening of trading officially marks the end of the 40-year prohibition of private ownership of gold by U.S. citizens.

The Board of Trade anticipated the end of the gold ownership ban about two years ago and began development of a gold-futures contract in bullion to provide the same attractive features of liquidity, hedging, and guaranteed quality that the Exchange's other commodities provide.

Trading in gold futures will be in units of three one (1) kilogram bars of gold with a minimum fineness of 995. Prices for these bars will be quoted in dollars per fine troy ounce delivered in Chicago, Illinois.

Trading in gold futures has several unique advantages over trading "spot" or physical gold.

Gold futures trading, like

Trading in gold futures

all other futures trading, is done on margin (initial margins are \$1,500 per contract, representing less than ten per cent of the total value of the contract (given, current gold prices). This permits persons with even a limited amount of venture capital to take part in this market.

Futures contracts represent a guaranteed delivery of the highest quality merchandise, as assayed and weighed under tight tolerances and delivered insured from a specified group of bank safe gold dealers to a specified group of bank vaults in Chicago.

This eliminates virtually all uncertainty, except price, from the contractual obligations in this market.

Another key advantage is that the trader in gold futures does not have to accept delivery of this commodity. Rather he can liquidate his position before delivery with an offsetting trade.

All of these factors make futures trading attractive to the speculator.

In addition, for merchants, manufacturers and retailers whose business requires them to hold gold, this market will provide the excellent hedging medium that the wheat futures market provides to the flour miller and baker of bread, where he can shift his risk to the market.

It is anticipated that Chicago will eventually become the international trading center for gold, filling the role which is currently held by London and Zurich.

A commodity exchange like the Chicago Board of Trade grows by increasing the size of the markets it

already serves. This Exchange grew by more than 10 per cent in 1974.

An exchange also grows by adding new commodities to its portfolio of products traded. In the very near future, the CBT anticipates adding mortgage futures and is looking into other commodities such as refined petroleum, turkeys, cottonseed oil, and forest products other than the ones already traded on the Exchange.

The development of futures contracts for these commodities results from an intensive study of the existing marketing channels for

them and their respective price determinants.

Traders in these commodities rely on this Exchange for reliable and current price information, a forecast of values in the future, and a means of shifting their marketing risks to a financial institution of proven integrity and unequalled liquidity.

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# Steelers' Nice Guy One Victory Away From Finishing 1st

By Dave Anderson

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 30 (UPI)—Outside the Pittsburgh Steelers' locker room, Art Rooney, 82, was talking through his that were chapped and puffed. During his team's 24-13 victory over the Oakland Raiders for the American Conference championship yesterday, he had chewed six cigarettes that created tiny specks of blood.

Two years ago the Steelers had their first divisional title and the conference championship yesterday was their first in the 42-year history of the franchise.

"But you have to win the Super Bowl to be the champion now," Art Rooney was saying. "You don't hear too much about the guys in the Super Bowl that set."

The Steelers face the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl at New Orleans on Jan. 12.

Rooney had on a brown plaid cap and a brown herringbone jacket over a white sport shirt. The twinkle in his eye was blurred by thick glasses, but his pudgy pink face reflected the happiness that has been too long delayed or perhaps the most loved and expected of all the National Football League owners.

"Nice work, Lynn," he was saying now to Lynn Swann, the wide receiver who caught a TD toss. "Nice work."

"We're all going to New Orleans now, Mr. Rooney," Swann said. "We're all going together."

Rooney smiled and took the cigar out of his mouth as he leaned against a cement wall.

Lots of Believing

"You get a feeling about a team," he said. "I was so confident we were going to win. I got that feeling early in the season from the players and the coaches. I thought we had a much better team than other people around the league did. I new we had a Super Bowl team. didn't know if we would get it, but I knew we were good enough."

His players also believed. Terry Bradshaw, the Steeler quarterback, had predicted the conference championship.

"Terry told me this morning, 'are you ready for a lot of publicity tonight, because we're going to win.' And I told him, 'Nobody comes out to see me, they come to see you. You better be ready.' And Joe Greene grabbed

## Japan's Slugger signs Contract for \$10,000

TOKYO, Dec. 30 (AP)—Sadaharu Oh, Japan's home-run king, signed a contract with the curtain-shakers that made him the first \$10,000 baseball player in Japan.

Oh's contract calls for \$3 million in 1975, up 10 per cent in the next season, informed sources said. The sum included a 10-million-yen "performance merit pay" for the 34-year-old first baseman, who won the title crown in the Central League for two consecutive seasons. The 5-foot-10, 180-pound Oh is 34 home runs in his 16-year baseball career.

**Russia Wins on Ice**

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Two goals by Victor Khaikin late in the second period enabled the Soviet Union to defeat Czechoslovakia, 5-1, yesterday in the world junior hockey tournament. The victory, before a crowd of 3,651, moved the Russians into a tie for first place with Canada in the six-country round-robin series. Both teams are 2-0.

Cut by Green Bay after leading the Packers' rushers in the pre-season, Woods was picked up for the \$100 waiver price by the Chargers, and went on to gain 1,162 yards, breaking the rookie rushing record of 1,105 set by the Pack's John Brockington in 1971.

Jack Lambert, Pittsburgh middle linebacker, was runner-up with 7 votes. The only other multiple vote-getters were defensive linemen Carl Bazzeluska of the New York Jets and John Dutton of Baltimore, with 3 each.

**Steelers 2-Point Pick**

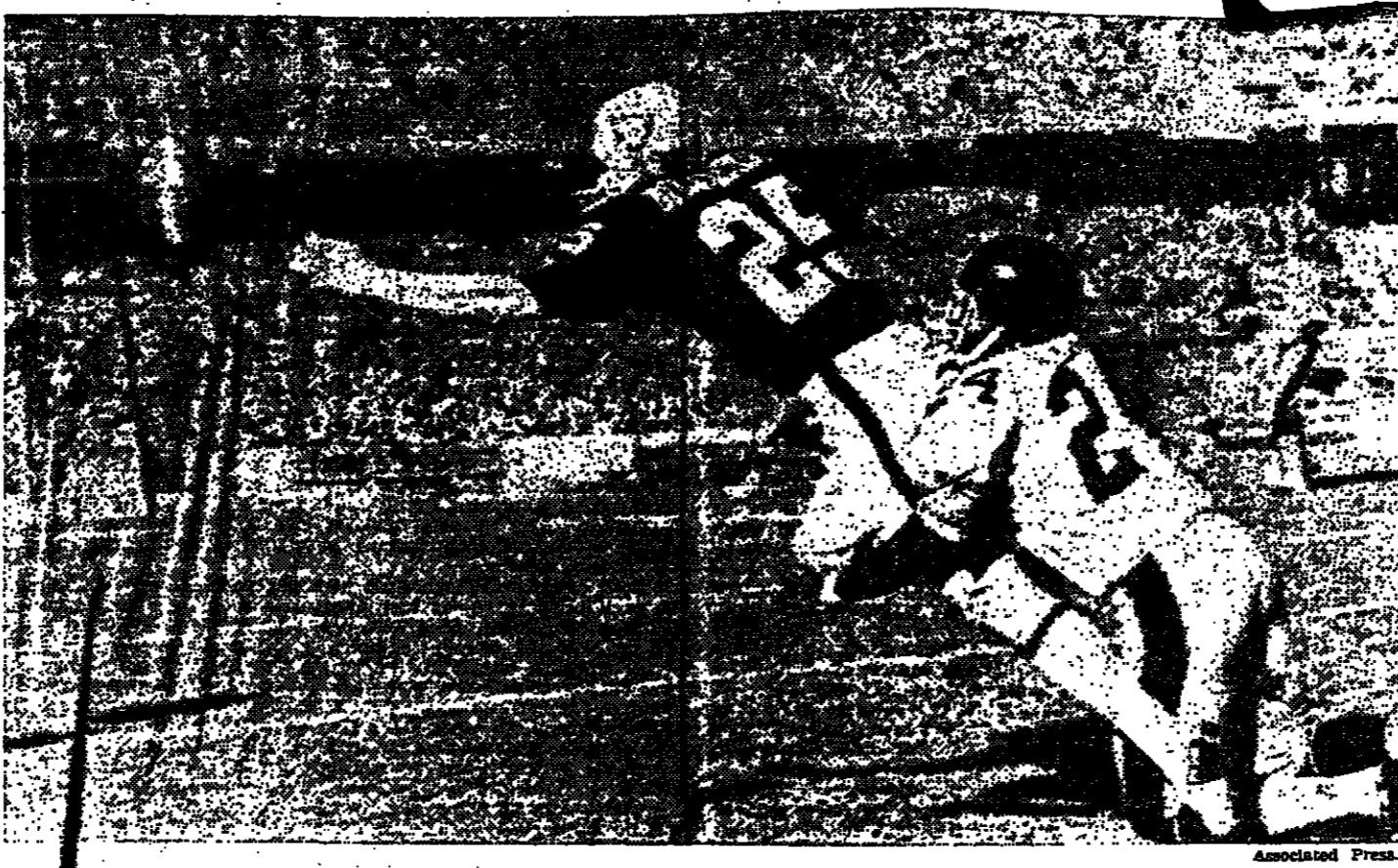
LAS VEGAS, Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers are a two-point pick over the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl, in New Orleans on Jan. 12, odds maker Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder said yesterday.

**Football Bounced Right for Vikings' Triumph**

By Kenneth Denlinger

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 30 (UPI)—First impressions often are the most accurate, and the Minnesota Vikings who yelped, "It's way in good" almost immediately after their team won the National Conference championship yesterday said it best. The Vikings' 14-10 victory over the Rams generally defied analysis. There were two fumbles, no interceptions and assorted fumbles and holds in the first quarter.

In all, the happening included



checklist

## Steeler Defense Forces Pass

## Raider Running Got Them Nowhere

By David Dupree

OAKLAND, Calif., Dec. 30 (UPI)—The Oakland Raiders are not used to being frustrated, particularly on offense. They went into yesterday's American Football Conference championship game against the Pittsburgh Steelers with everything in their favor.

"We had the best record in the National Football League, we beat Miami last week, and we had the opportunity to play here at home," said coach John Madden.

But the Raiders lost. The team with the best record in football over the past 11 seasons has not been to the Super Bowl since the season of 1967 and again it's wait till next year.

"We just waited for our running game to get going today, and it never did," said Marv Hubbard, the fullback. "You just can't throw the ball if you can't run it.

"You have to get those linebackers close up to the line thinking run, but if you can't get them up in there, they'll drop back on you and you'll never complete a pass."

The Raiders ran with their front four that Pittsburgh, linebacker Jack Ham, Andy Russell and Jack Lambert had a field day.

Hubbard was held to six yards in seven carries and Clarence Davis, 16, in 10. With that pain stopped, it was only a matter of time before Pittsburgh ground out a 24-13 victory and a place in Super Bowl IX.

"We knew we had to let their defense around and we just didn't do it," Hubbard said. "The stunt they ran in the line really didn't stick or confuse us that much."

"We're all going to New Orleans now, Mr. Rooney," Swann said. "We're all going together."

Rooney smiled and took the cigar out of his mouth as he leaned against a cement wall.

**Offensive Guard, Runner Voted Top NFL Rookies**

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 (NYT)

For the first time, United Press International's award to the National Football Conference rookie of the year went to an interior lineman.

John Hicks, the New York Giants' starting right guard, won a vote over Wilbur Jackson, a running back for the San Francisco 49ers.

Hicks, an All-American selection of Ohio State, received 13 votes in the balloting of 39 sports writers from league cities. The 6-foot-2-inch, 260-pound Hicks excelled at blocking and pass protection despite the Giants' 2-12 won-lost record.

Don Woods, San Diego running back, was a runaway winner in the voting for American Football Conference rookie of the year. Woods appeared on 21 of the 39 ballots.

Cut by Green Bay after leading the Packers' rushers in the pre-season, Woods was picked up for the \$100 waiver price by the Chargers, and went on to gain 1,162 yards, breaking the rookie rushing record of 1,105 set by the Pack's John Brockington in 1971.

Jack Lambert, Pittsburgh middle linebacker, was runner-up with 7 votes. The only other multiple vote-getters were defensive linemen Carl Bazzeluska of the New York Jets and John Dutton of Baltimore, with 3 each.

**Steelers 2-Point Pick**

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 30 (UPI)

The Pittsburgh Steelers are a two-point pick over the Minnesota Vikings in the Super Bowl, in New Orleans on Jan. 12, odds maker Jimmy (the Greek) Snyder said yesterday.

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**Russia Wins on Ice**

WINNIPEG, Dec. 30 (UPI)—Two goals by Victor Khaikin late in the second period enabled the Soviet Union to defeat Czechoslovakia, 5-1, yesterday in the world junior hockey tournament. The victory, before a crowd of 3,651, moved the Russians into a tie for first place with Canada in the six-country round-robin series. Both teams are 2-0.

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Art Buchwald

## Why Crime Is Soaring

WASHINGTON.—For some years now Washington, D.C., has had one of the highest robbery rates of any city in the country.

We always assumed the crimes were committed by the underprivileged, unemployed and disaffected members of the population. So you can imagine our surprise when all of us picked up The New York Times the other day and read that there was "the evidence that the CIA had been involved in breaking and entering and other second-story jobs in the capital."

No one knows how many break-ins the CIA was involved in, but it certainly does pose a problem as far as our crime rate is concerned.

My friend, George Washington Custer, called me as soon as he read the story. "Hey, man," he said chortling. "You read where the CIA's been committing all the break-ins in our fair city?"

"The story didn't say that," I warned Custer. "It indicated that there was a possibility that the CIA may have been involved in some break-ins in the name of national security."

"What are they breaking into homes in Washington for?" I

## Study Reports 2% Left U.S. Cities In Last 3 Years

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30 (AP).—The U.S. Census Bureau has estimated that about 2 percent of the populations of the nation's biggest metropolitan areas migrated during the last three years to suburbs and smaller cities and towns.

The bureau, after classifying metropolitan areas by size to detect population shifts, said that the biggest areas were the only ones with more people moving than moving in.

Virtually the same number of people was living in the biggest areas—those cities with populations of 2 million or more—as in 1970, the Census Bureau said. But only a birthrate which outpaced the migration losses kept the biggest areas from losing population.

The bureau estimated that, as of July 1, 58.65 million persons lived in areas with populations in excess of 2 million. In 1970, 58.59 million lived in such areas. In that same period, 3 million persons were born in those areas, 1.8 million died and 1.16 million more moved out of the areas than moved in.

Cleveland was dropped from the list of major metropolitan areas since its population declined from 2.03 million in 1972 to 1.99 million in 1973.



thought they were supposed to spy on all those Communists in Russia."

"That's the point, Custer. In order to spy on Communists in the Soviet Union, it is sometimes necessary to break into people's homes in the United States. But I'm certain the CIA would not sneak into anybody's house unless they were certain that they were friends of our enemies abroad."

"How would they know that?" Custer demanded.

"Because apparently the CIA

kept a list of Americans that were suspect. They probably weren't permitted to rob your house unless you were on the list."

"How come the CIA were allowed to do this?"

"They weren't," I said patiently. "But when you work for the CIA you do a lot of things you are not allowed to do. That's why you operate in secret."

"Well, let me ask you this. Suppose half the break-ins in Washington were made by the CIA and only half were made by the common robber? How come they never caught the CIA fellows?"

"The CIA crook has much better training for breaking and entering than the average man in the street. For one thing, he's a college graduate."

"Well, let me ask you another question. If the CIA is involved in a breaking-and-entering job, does that make it a street crime or a white-collar crime?"

"That's a good question, Custer. Why do you ask?"

"If it's a white-collar crime and it's been listed as a street crime, then maybe Washington's been taking a bum rap. How do we know the biggest crimes in this city have not been committed by the government?"

"The biggest crimes in any city are always committed by the government, Custer. You should know that."

"It still bothers me. Going into someone's home through a window sounds like something the White House would do—not the CIA."

"Maybe," I said, "but let me ask you this: What would you do if you had all those people working for you out in Virginia and you could only afford to send a certain number of them abroad? Wouldn't you tell them to go out and break into a home in Washington?"

"But why?" he asked.

"Practice, Custer, practice."

## World Tour Booked

LONDON, Dec. 30 (AP).—In these times of inflation there are still some who can afford grand tours. Saturday the Cunard liner Queen Elizabeth 2 will sail from Southampton on a 92-day around-the-world cruise. A Cunard spokesman said that all 1,400 places will be booked—including a pair of penthouses at £2,000 each. A berth goes for £2,300.

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